

*OMÖL UMÖWL See UMÖL 36-49 71-4 امول

*ORTA TUGHAY See DARKAD and YANGI KALA اوتہ توغی
37-(15-35) 69-(26-38)

*OSHKĀN See USHKĀN 36-57 70-59 اشکان

*OSHNUGAN See USHNUGAN 36-18 70-27 اشنوگان

*OWNAY See UNI اونی

OXUS See AMŪ DARIA اوکوس دریای آمو

36-40 to 38-32 65-40 to 74-40. As regards its upper course it may be mentioned that the Oxus has three main sources-

- (1) The Abi-i-Wakhan, one branch of which rises in the Little Pamir, the other, the main source, in the Hindu Kush south of Wakhjir pass.
- (2) The Pamir river, which rises in Lake Victoria in the Great Pamir and joins the Ab-i-Wakhan above Kala Panja. Below this junction the river is known as the Ab-i-Panja.
- (3) The Aksu or Murghab, which rises in the Little Pamir and, after a circuitous course through Russian territory, joins the Ab-i-Panja in Roshan. Below this junction the river is locally known as the Amu Daria or Hamun. Previous to the final settlement of the Russo-Afghan boundary line in 1895 there was much discussion as to which branch should be considered the main stream. West of Lake Victoria the boundary now follows the line of the Pamir river, the Ab-i-Panja, and the Amu Daria or Oxus.

The Oxus is navigable at least as far up as the ferry near Hazrat Imam.

The boats used carry about 150 maunds of cargo and 6 or 8 passengers, and move with the stream or are worked by long sweeps. Weather permitting, they travel about 35 miles a day. They lie up at night, always on the Russian bank. The boatmen or kekchis are Turkomans who understand Persian. The Oxus is at places a mile wide, at others not more than about 300 yards. The country on either side is generally low-lying with a fringe of high reeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide, along the banks. There are small Afghan and Russian posts opposite to each other along the river at distances of from 8 to 12 miles apart. Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the strength of the posts on the Russian side had been much reduced. The Afghan posts consisted of from 7 to 25 men each.

PĀDSHĀH-I-JAHĀN بارشاه جهان

36-7 68-42. A village in Baghlan, on the right bank of the Kunduz or

Surkhab river. The village is about nine miles southwest of Baghlan and it contains primarily Ghilzai families.

*PAGŪĪ See PAKŪĪ 36-58 72-28

پگوى

PĀ-I-KHWĀJA

پاى خواجه

37-47 71-19. A sub-district of Roshan on the left bank of the Oxus.

*PĀJ DARA PĀJWAR

پاج دره

37-55 71-27. A village in northeastern Badakhshan about 12 miles from Roshan.

*PAJWĀR See PĀJ DARA 37-55 71-27

پاجور

*PĀKH See PUAKH 35-36 68-55

پاخ

PAKŪĪ

پکوى

36-58 72-28. A village in Wakhan, 5½ miles from Kala Panja, on the road to Khandut, from which it is distant 10½ miles. A track leads hence via the Kach pass to Turikho.

*PĀLFĪ

پالفى

36-4 69-25. A pass said to be crossed by a track which leads up the Sonlab valley to Khost. It lies to the east of Sonlab valley.

*PĀLOWĀN TĀSH PALWĀNTĀSH

پالوان تاش پلوان تاش

36-18 69-7. A village on the Shorab stream about 13 miles south of Shorab.

PĀMA

پامه

35-28 69-15. A small range called Koh-i-Pama, located south of Kaj-dara, Andarab.

PĀMĪR RIVER See OXUS 37-26 72-38 to 74-30

پامير دريا

PĀMIRS

پامير

36-58 to 37-26 72 to 75. The following is an abridged account taken from Sir T. Holdich's description in the "Report on the Proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission":

The Pamirs are a series of high level valleys falling off from a central mountain system wherein prehistoric glacial action aided by ordinary processes of wind and weather (still in action), has gradually worn down the mountains

and filled up the valleys, till wide and comparatively flat plains occur in alternation with glacier-bound ridges.

The word Pamir is a Khokandi Turki word meaning "desert." The Pamirs are, however, it would seem, never actually deserted; Kirghiz huntsmen haunt them in winter for the sake of hunting the *ovis poli* which they run down with dogs; and in summer they are alive with the encampments of Kirghiz herdsmen.

The Pamirs take their rise from one great range running from north to south and dividing the Oxus basin from the plains of Kashgar. The classical name of this range was Taurus. The name now adopted is Sarikol after the province which it separates from the Little Pamir.

These mountains descend in long gentle gradients to the west of the range; there is in fact but one true Pamir to the east of it, i. e., the Taghdumbash. The general elevation of the Pamir valleys varies from 11,000 feet to 13,000 feet and the average height of the mountains which divide them is about 17,000 feet to 18,000 feet. The Pamir region is now divided into two parts, the Russian Pamirs and the Afghan Pamirs. The latter lie chiefly south of the Nicolas range and consist of the Little Pamir and the Pamir-i-Wakhan.

PĀNĀM

پانام

35-51 70-51. A hamlet of about 20 families in Munjan, *about 14 miles southwest of Ghaz Munjan. The hamlet is located on the left bank of the Munjan river.*

PANJA See OXUS

پنجہ

37-6 68-20. The name given to the Wakhan branch of the Oxus. Three or four miles above Kala Panja it is joined by its southerly branch, the Ab-i-Wakhan. From this point to Urgand the valley is fairly open, being seldom less than a mile in width; but at Urgand the hills close in and form a defile. Five miles below Urgand the river is spanned by a rickety bridge. At Warg there is another defile, and here the river commences to take its great northerly bend. From Ishkashem downwards the valley is a mile or two wide. On its right bank it receives one large stream, the Suchan, which itself is formed by the combined waters of the Ghund and Shakh. The valley of the Panja at the point of junction opens out to a width of about 4 miles and is well cultivated. Just below Kala Wamar the river is joined by the Murghabi or Aksu. The Panja is also called the Amu and the Hamun, but this is only below its junction with the Aksu branch. As far as can be ascertained the term Panja only applies to the Wakhan branch and below the Aksu junction it is the Amu or Hamun.

PANJSHAHR

پنج شہر

37-4 70-47. A village 5 miles from Robat bridge, Kokcha river. In the

village there is an iron foundry where ore from Shiwa is smelted. *Faizabad is about 15 miles northwest of this village.*

*PANŌM See PĀNĀM 35–51 70–51

پنام

PARĀGANDA

پراگنده

Is the name given to certain nomads, who are a mixed collection of various tribes and races, found in Ghorī during the winter season. *There is also an area with this name. 36–16 68–51.*

PARĀNDĒV

پران دیو

35–34 69–28. A glen which debouches into the left of the Andarab valley near the Pul-i-Isar. A road leads up it to the main range of the Hindu Kush, which it crosses by the Parandev pass, and then descends the southern Parandev valley to Bazarak in the Panjshir valley. The Parandev pass is said to be practicable for Afghan camels.

The pass is located at 35–25 69–24.

PĀRCH

پارچ

36–26 71–20. A village of 60 houses on the right bank of the Sanglich branch of the Warduj river about 7 miles above Zebak.

PĀR-I-KHĀM BĀR-I-KHĀM

بارخام پارخام

37–21 70–2. A village of 50 houses in cis-Oxus Darwaz territory, where there is a good deal of cultivation. It lies in a ravine about 3 miles from Kala Khawahan; from it there is a road across the mountains to Kala Kof – see Yesh.

PĀRSHŪ Or. TULUKSANDA

پارشو

35–36 70–49. A pass which connects the head of the Katahal or Lutdeh valley with the Munjan valley, joining the latter 1½ miles below the village of Nao on the right bank of the Munjan river. There is only a path leading over this pass.

PĀSA

پاسه

37–30 69–57. Appears to be a range of hills lying northeast of Chayab.

PASHAI

پشه‌ای

35–57 69–39. The name applied to the Andarab valley for a few miles above Sangburan. The inhabitants of this part of the valley are known as Pashai Tajiks. Pashai is said to be the name of a section of Siaposh Kafirs, while the Pashai language is said still to exist in some parts of the Kohistan. The people in Andarab say they never heard of a Pashai language, though

they do know of a dialect called Pashagi, spoken by some Kohistanis. Naturally enough, also they do not like it to be thought that they have been "Kafirs," though such is almost certainly the case.

PASHAI

پشه‌ای

35-44 69-25. A village in Andarab, situated in the Kasan glen. It has 40 houses of Tajiks.

PAS-I-KUNDĪ

پس‌کندی

35-33 69-30. In the upper portion of the Andarab valley. It appears to be a small tract of country inhabited by some 200 families, of Sheikh Ali Hazaras, who are probably semi-nomadic.

PASĪRĀ

پسیرا

A section of the Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

PATŪKH PATŪSH

پتنوش پتوخ

37-00 73-22. A village of 20 houses on the right bank of the Ab-i-Wakhan, 5 miles below Sarhad.

PĀTŪR FUTŪR

پاتور فتور

36-41 71-39. A village in Wakhan on the left bank of the Ab-i-Panja. It is a small place but important as the lowest village belonging to Wakhan. The actual boundary between Wakhan and Ishkashem is a broad down-like spur, about 2 miles beyond it. The place contains about 60 inhabitants. Poplars are here very plentiful. It is apparently the same as Paltu.

*PATŪSH See PATŪKH 37-00 73-22

پتنوش

*PĀYIK See BĀYIK 37-35 73-41

پایک

*PAYTĀB See PĪTĀB 38-4 71-14

پیتاب

*PEGISH See PIGASH 36-53 72-14

پگیش

PIGASH PEGISH

پگیش

36-53 72-14. A village in Wakhan, a mile or so from the left bank of the Panja. It is a pleasantly situated place hidden in willow trees, with splendid grazing-ground all round it. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

*PIRĀKH See PUAKH 35-36 68-55

پسیرا خ

PĪRKHAR

پیر خر

36-56 73-27. A hamlet lying 3 miles to the south of Sarhad, in Wakhan. The Pirkhar stream is one of the earliest tributaries of the Panja.

The following is an account of it:

The river into the Pirkhar valley is crossed south of Sarhad. At the entrance to the valley, on a high rock to the right, are remains of an ancient fort standing on a bit of level ground called Sirigh Chaopan.

For 2 miles the valley runs due south, and is from 500 to 700 yards wide. This bit of 2 miles is covered with fine grass and perfectly level, so much so that travelling along it was difficult, from the deep and swampy state of the ground caused by perfect drainage. In summer, however, it becomes dry and good. At Pirkhar the valley narrows and bends for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the southwest; then opens out; and at 1 mile from Pirkhar is the village of Zarkhar on the right; then for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles it bends still more to the west, and ends in a sort of cul-de-sac, the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile being over a pebbly watercourse. To the south and west the mountains seem to melt away, and no sharp peaks are visible. From the end of the cul-de-sac a track leads up the mountain side due south to the Ashkuman pass; another track leads nearly due west to the Baroghil. The Ashkuman pass is the one we now know as the "Shawitakh." There is really no pass to speak of, and the road is practically open all the year round. Both Pirkhar and Zarkhar are, properly speaking, ailaks.

PĪRNAZAR See ZIYĀRAT-I-ḤAẒRAT SA'ID (SAYYID) پیر نظر (ناصر)

*PĪTĀB

پیتاب

38-4 71-14. A village on the Begaw stream, about five miles from its confluence with the Panj river.

PIŪ PIV

پیو

36-8 70-21. A village in Kataghan. There is a pass of this name leading from Anjuman, or Kuran, to Piu on a road from Munjan to Khanabad. It is said to be more difficult than the Dorah, but laden mules traverse it in summer.

*PIV See PĪŪ 36-8 70-21

پیو

*POKIY See PAKŪĪ 36-58 72-28

پکی

*POL See PUL

پل

*POL-I-KHOMRĪ See PUL-I-KHUMRĪ 35-56 68-43

پلخموری

*POWKOWY See PAKŪĪ 36-58 72-28

پوکوی

35–36 68–55. Also “Pirakh” on some maps. A large ravine running south into the Andarab valley, 9 miles below Yuch. Through it can be seen high cliffs of a different rock to the outer hills. These are known as the Alu Kamar. There is an ailak up it, of that name, which is gained by a road running up the right-hand side of the valley, the same track as that used by the people of Khinjan for bringing grass and wood from the hills.

PUL-I-DŌSHĪ

پل دوشی

35–36 68–54. A wooden bridge over the Andarab river 8 miles above Gazan. The bridge is 36 feet long and 6 feet wide, the roadway being 12 feet above the water line. It is not strong enough for laden camels though will take laden donkeys and ponies.

PUL-I-ḤIṢĀR PUL-I-SAR

پل حصار

35–37 69–30. A bridge over the Andarab stream, 16 miles below Doabi-Til. It is an ordinary wooden bridge about 35 feet long and 1½ to 2 feet in breadth. In 1886 it was practicable for horses, but not for camels. The bridge is only used when the river is high; in autumn and winter it is usual to ford the stream, though the ford is not very easy.

*PUL-I-ISAR See PUL-I-HISAR 35–37 69–30

PUL-I-KHUMRĪ

پل خمري

35–56 68–43. **In 1970, Pul-i-Khumri is an industrial town specializing in the production of textiles and cement. In Kakar, northwest of the town coal is extracted. The town's development began on a dam on the Ghorī river and an electric power plant was set up. A textile plant was in operation two years later, producing by 1970 about 74,000 square meters of cloth. A second dam was built some years after completion of the first one, and their combined capacity in 1960 was about 11,000 kilowatt power.*

Elementary schools for girls and boys were opened in recent years, and cultivation was greatly expanded with the availability of water for irrigation. The town greatly increased in size and a huge park has made it greener and more beautiful. The town got its name from a bridge by which the Charikar-i-Haibak road crosses the Surkhab.

Travellers passes are inspected here. The following is a description of the bridge in 1896:

The bridge is a single high-pitched arch of brick. Its span is perhaps 25 feet, and the abutments on both sides rest on rock. In fact the spot has evidently been chosen on account of the unusual narrowness of the channel at this point. The arch is said to be old, and the brickwork looks like that of the

time of Abdulla Khan. It is good work. The approaches from each bank are necessarily long and high. They have been built up of stones and logs in layers, mixed with brushwood and supported by an exterior framework of wood. To get the large amount of wood necessary for the construction, some fine orchards, which formerly existed here, were cut down. They were the property of government. On completion, however, the work was considered unsatisfactory and the Amir ordered the approaches to be made 'pucka'; also the bridge itself to be widened, in keeping with the future road along the valley, which is to be of the standard width of 18 feet. The original roadway over the arch was about 10 feet wide, or 12 at the most. In 1886 it was being widened about 7 feet on each side, and the roadway on the bridge has probably a width of 24 feet, or thereabouts. The roadway on the approaches is probably about 36 feet. The bridge is avowedly designed to carry heavy guns. There is no recent information with regard to this bridge.

*PUL-I-SAR See PUL-I-ḤIṢĀR 35-37 69-30

پل سر

PUL-I-SŪCH

پل سوچ

36-48 70-49. A village of 60 houses situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Munjan branch of the Kokcha, about 7 miles above Jurm, in the Yamgan district.

PUL-I-TANG

پل تنگ

37-3 70-41. A stone bridge over the Kokcha river 13½ miles below Jurm. *The road to Rabat turns west from this bridge.*

PULKHĀH

پلخاه

35-37 69-14. A village in the Andarab valley about one mile below Banu.

*PŪSHĀL

پوشال

35-38 70-31. A pass over the Hindu Kush leading into Nuristan.

PUSHT BAHĀR See CHAYAB 37-24 69-49

پشت بهار چاه آب

*PYĀZ GUL See KŪNĪGĀŌ

پیاز گل

QĀDARĪ See KĀDARĪ 37-40 70-28

قادرى

*QADGHAN See KAṬAGHAN 35-00 to 37-36 68 to 70-30

قطغن

*QAL'A See KALA

قلعه

- *QAL'A AFGHĀN See KALA AOGHĀN 36-46 69-57 قلعہ افغان
- *QAL'A CHAP See KHWAJA GHAR 37-3 69-26 قلعہ چپ
- *QAL'A DARA-I-MULLĀ See KALA DARA-I-MULĀ 35-37 68-20 قلعہ درہ ملا
- *QAL'A DARĀYM See KALA LARĀIM 36-56 70-20 قلعہ درآیم
- *QAL'A-I-MĪRZĀ SHĀH See MĪRZĀ SHĀH 37-24 70-50 قلعہ میرزا شاہ
- *QAL'A KHWĀJA See KALA KHWĀJA قلعہ خواجہ
- *QAL'A PANJA See KALA PANJA 37-00 72-34 قلعہ پنجه
- *QALĀT قلات
36-15 70-17. A mountain in the Alakadari of Warsaj, east of the town of Warsaj.
- *QANDAHĀRĪ-HĀ قندهاری ها
36-22 86-45. A series of villages of the same name located north of the town of Baghlan.
- *QARA BŪLĀQ See KARA BULĀK 37-25 73-46 قره بولاق (بلاق)
- *QARA JOLGEH See KARA JILGA 37-18 74-17 قره جلگه
- *QARAMAD See KARAMAD 35-36 68-41 قره مد
- *QARA KHAWĀL See KARAZIGHAN 35-45 68-30 قره خوال
- *QARA SANG See KARA SANG 36-37 71-7 قره سنگ
- *QARA TĀSH See KARA TĀSH 37-23 74-31 قره تاش
- *QARA ZIGHĀN See KARAZIGHĀN 35-45 68-30 قره زغان
- *QAṢĀB See KAṢĀB 36-00 69-00 قصاب
- *QAṢĀN See KAṢĀN 35-45 69-18 قحان
- *QĀSHLĪSH See KŌSHLĪSH 36-26 69-6 قاشلین

*QAṬAGHAN See KAṬAGHAN 35-00 to 37-36 68 to 70-30 قطغن

*QAZAQ See KAZAKS قزاق

*QĀẪI DEH See KĀẪĪDEH 36-40 71-45 قاضی ده

*QIRGHIZ See KIRGHIZ قرغز

*QISHLĀQ-I-QĀẪĪ See KISHLĀK-I-KĀẪĪ 36-10 68-43 قشلاق قاضی

*QISHNA ĀBĀD See KISHĀNĀBĀD 35-37 69-13 قشنه آباد

*QIZIL BŪRAH See KIZIL BŪRAH 36-50 68-50 قزل بوره

*QIZIL DARA See KIZIL DARA 36-59 69-57 قزل دره

*QIZIL QAL'A See KIZIL KALA 37-11 68-36 قزل قلعه

*QIZIL KŪCHA See KIZIL KŪCHA 36-8 68-56 قزل كوچه

*QŌLEMDA See KALIMDA 35-36 70-50 قولمده

*QUNDUZ See KUNDUZ 36-21 to 37-20 68-5 to 69-22 قندز

*QURGHĀN See KURGHĀN 37-12 68-55 قرغان

RABĀBĪĀN RUBĀBĪ ربابیان ربابی
37-00 70-54. A village of 40 houses below Khairabad.

*RABAṬ See ROBAṬ and RUBAṬ رباط

RĀCHAU RAWCHŪN روچون
36-59 to 37-00 73-14. Elev.10,500 feet. A hamlet in the Sarhad valley of Wakhan. It is a windy spot just above the point where the valley contracts into a narrow gorge.
Also spelt Rachau *and* Rawchun. The latter is the correct spelling.

RĀGH راغ
37-(30-39) 70-(22-35). *Village:* 37-32 70-27. 7.
A valley draining into the Oxus between Darwaz and Daung.
The population is estimated at 300 families. Ragh, like the rest of Badakhshan, is now under Afghan domination.
The Ragh country is said to comprise nine large valleys, including those of

Turghan, Ab-i-Rewinj, and Sadda. The others are unknown, but probably fall into the main river of Ab-i-Ragh from the south. Yawan fort, the residence of the chief of the country, is situated on the right bank of the Sadda, at a sufficient altitude to give it a good climate in summer and a severe one in winter.

The people of Ragh, who are all Tajiks and Sunnis, have the reputation amongst the Badakhshis of being the most warlike of all the Panja states. The air of their highlands is fresh and invigorating without being too severe; their valleys are fruitful and their country is so land-locked by nature that they fear no enemies. Though only a small sub-division of Badakhshan, until the seizure of the country by the Afghans, the chief of Ragh had always managed to uphold an independence not maintained by any of his neighbours except Shighnan.

Above Yawan fort the country rapidly becomes more elevated, until at Bar Ragh (upper Ragh) cultivation ceases. Beyond (to the east of) this place, the passes of Bar Ragh and Khwaja Parwaz having been surmounted, Shiwa Khurd is entered.

The natural boundary between Darwaz and Ragh would doubtless be the range known as the Koh-i-Yesh, but it appears that the upper part of the valleys draining into the Ragh river belong to Darwaz, as a spur south of the Hauz Shah Khamosh pass is said to be the boundary between the two States. Ragh is a great grazing district and is frequented by nomads from all the districts round. Where villages exist patches of cultivation are met with; this in the colder region above Gandran consists chiefly of barley and maize. There are no fruit trees, while in the warmer climate near Yawan, wheat and cotton are grown, and fruit trees abound. Assafoetida grows wild between Dozakh Dara and Dasht Sabz.

Below Yawan fort the river is known as the Ragh, above it as the Sadda. From the head of the Ragh valley there is a route, via the Khwaja Parwaz pass, to the head of the Shiwa valley and thence to Shighnan. This route is only open in summer. The principal villages in the Ragh valley are:

	Houses
Siah Bed	50
Nauabad	40
Zu	70
Wakhnideo	100
Khulu Khak	40

RĀKŌT ROKOWT راکوت رکوت

36-59 73-15. A hamlet of about 8 houses on the left bank of the Ab-i-Wakhan, about 10 miles below Sarhad.

RĀMGUL

رام گل

35-41 70-33. A pass leading from Sinawi in Munjan over the Central Hindu Kush into the Ramgul valley of Nuristan.

RĀSHAK

را شک

35-35 69-32. A ravine descending south and debouching into the Andarab valley, 11 miles below Doab-i-Til. A difficult footpath leads up it, and the hills on both sides are very high and steep. The width of the glen is about 200 yards.

RASHĪDĪ RASHĪDĪ QĀṢĀN

رشیدی

35-41 69-20. A village in Andarab, situated in the Kasan glen, containing 60 houses of Tajiks. *It lies about ten miles northeast of Banu.*

*RAWCHUN See RACHAU 36-59 73-14

رو چون

RĀZAR

راز ر

36-00 70-43. A village in Kuran about 3 miles above Skarzar on the left bank of the Munjan river. It contains 13 families.

ROBĀṬ See RUBAṬ

ربا ط

37-3 70-41. A hamlet situated about one mile below the lapis lazuli mines in Kuran. *There are many places with this name; one is in Bamyan, 5 miles north of Faizabad. 37-9 70-35. Others: 36-7 70-55; 36-56 70-48, 37-52 71-33, 36-23 70-48.*

*ROBĀṬAK See RUBĀṬAK 36-9 68-24

ربا طک

RŌSHĀN Also ZUJAN

روشان

37-56 71-35. An Afghan district in the valley of the Panja or Upper Oxus lying between Shighnan and Darwaz.

It formerly included the country on both banks of the river and a considerable portion of the valley of the Murghab, and was itself included in the province of Shighnan; but in 1895 the trans-Oxus provinces of Afghanistan were ceded to Russia, so that Afghan Roshan now consists only of a narrow strip of country on the left bank of the Oxus.

The climate, like that of Shighnan, is remarkable for its excellence, and the country famous for several varieties of fruit and mulberries, as well as for its crops of wheat and barley, where the ground admits of these being cultivated; the most favoured portion of the district being the Oxus valley from Wamar down to Wama. Here the river valley is wide, the slopes between the river and the hills on the left bank are easy and open to the sun, and have larger culturable spaces than in any part of the district; the climate is warm,

for the elevation is little more than 6,000 feet. In consequence the villages are larger than elsewhere and though bad government has checked prosperity, still they are fairly prosperous. The domestic animals of Roshan are cattle, sheep, and the Kirghiz (Bactrian) camel.

There are both iron and copper mines in Roshan. The former, which are situated on the left bank of the Panja opposite Wamar and at Bar Roshan, are still worked, the ore being of a rich quality called Kurch; the latter have been abandoned.

The principal villages of Roshan are on the right bank of the Oxus, and the population of Afghan Roshan amounts only to some 300 to 400 houses or say 1,500 people.

The people are all Ghalchas, or Tajiks and disciples of the Agha Khan of Bombay. They resemble in every respect their neighbours the Shighnis.

*ROWCHŪN See RACHAU 36-59 to 37-00 73-14

روچون

*ROKOWT See RAKŌT 36-59 73-15

رکوت

RUBĀṬ RABĀṬ ROBĀT

رباط

36-7 70-55. The first village in Kuran below Munjan; said to contain 100 houses.

*RUBĀṬAK ROBĀṬAK

رباطک

A village and pass on the road from Aybak to Baghlan at 36-9 68-24.

RUSTĀK (DISTRICT)

رستاق

37-00 to 37-10 69-38 to 70. Elev. 3,920 feet. A sub-division of Badakhshan proper. Rustak is a most flourishing and fruitful tract, which extends from the bridge at Atan Jalab on the Kokcha river to the left bank of the Panja (Upper Oxus) from two to four miles east of Samti, where a range of high hills abuts into the waters of that river, and forming a great cliff there stops the road along its left bank. This range extends to the southward and terminates very near the low, but difficult, pass of Kizil Dara (red valley). It divides Rustak proper from Safed Sang, Pasakuh, and Daung. The open country of Kataghan is situated to the southwest, and the Oxus river forms its northern and western boundaries.

The climate of Rustak is temperate, and verges towards cold on the eastern feeders of the river of Rustak, while in the direction of Samti and the Chayab the summer is rather hot. Snow falls even in the lower parts of the country, but does not remain on the ground; the higher eastern tracts, however, are covered with it for several months.

The mountain chain which runs to the east of Chayab is rocky; grass land only existing on the upper slopes. The town of Rustak is pleasantly situated,

and has much garden land about it. In every part of the country fruit is plentiful; apples and pears thrive in the higher valleys, and below towards the Oxus watermelons and the productions of hot climates flourish. The crops are likewise those of both cold and warm climates. The supply of snow water is scanty, and droughts are not unfrequent, at which times the neighbouring state of Kulab is called on for grain. The chinar tree of Kashmir here thrives and attains to great size, but, except cultivated fruit trees and poplars, there is no other shade-giving tree.

There is a third division of Rustak, which comprises the more hilly tracts of Pasakuh, Shahr-i-Buzurg, and Daung.

The population of the town of Rustak is estimated at 2,000 families say 10,000 persons in all.

The villages in the Rustak valley are:

Jaryel	70	Baga Bai	70
Kozar	60	Akhjar	112 (Hazaras)
Sar-i-Rustak	200	Biskhan	60
Khwaja Surkh	190	Tolak	75 (Turks)
Samarghian	70	Bara	50
Batil Khan	8	Kizil Kala	150 (Turks)
Kala Sokhta	40	Bai Nazar	80
Jar	60	Yakatut	70
Tokha	130	Balich	200
Mahal	15	Deh Baluch	12
			Total 1,722

to which, if the town of Rustak, with its 2,000 families, be added, we get a population of about 20,000 for the valley.

Rustak is separated from Chayab by the Khwaja Surkh hills.

It now remains to describe the chief communciations of the country. Owing to the absence of very high mountains, the roads, as a rule, are open throughout the year. Snow lies in winter on the Shar-i-Buzurg passes, but they can generally be crossed.

From Altan Jalab, 30 miles out of Faizabad, after crossing the Kokcha, the chief and almost only obstacle met with between that place and the ford at Samti on the Oxus is the Kizil Dara Pass. The valley is so narrow in some places that loads must be removed from the horses before they can get through. There are no rocks, but the sides of the ravine are of hard clay. Water has to be waded through, and then near the end of the valley (which is but a short one) a very stiff ascent of about a mile has to be made. Melting snow or rain makes the face of the slopes so slippery that many horses are lost at this spot. The top of the ridge is flat for a short distance, and then, after a few ups and downs, Dasht Chinar (the plain of chinar trees) is reached.

The waters, so far, come from the right and make their way to Pul-i-Begam on the Kokcha; but beyond this as far as Takhnabad, the waters coming from the Pasakuh and Daung hills on the east, having united just below Takhnabad. Below Deh Baluch the river is said to run through fens and jungle. The road from Rustak is easy the whole way to Samti, near which, on the high precipitous bank of the Oxus, there is a topkhana or guard-tower. Tolls are levied on goods and cattle crossing over the river at the ferry.

From Sar-i-Rustak a path leads to the right up the Pusht Bahar stream, above which there is a pass over the range to Shahr-i-Buzurg on the other side. Shahr-i-Buzurg is said to be reached from Faizabad in three days.

The inhabitants of Rustak are all Tajiks, and talk the Persian language. Much Bokharian silk is worn by the upper classes, and cotton clothes by the rest. Cotton goods are brought partly from Peshawar and partly from Russian markets. Arms and all iron articles are made at home. Tea, paper, indigo and velvet are obtained from India by way of Kabul, and also through Bajaur, Swat, and Chitral. The Bajaur merchants, who are the chief traders, use the Chitral road, and used to take back with them, through Kabul, horses, which they exchanged for their goods.

Rustak may perhaps be considered the most pleasant part of Badakhshan as regards climate. The general aspect of the country however, is not beautiful. There is generally a want of mountain streams, so numerous in other parts, and the hills are bare. The country is subject to famines, and then food-grains are brought from the neighbouring state of Kulab, which, being largely irrigated from springs, never or seldom suffers from drought.

RUSTĀK (TOWN)

رستا ق

37–7 69–49. A town in Badakhshan proper, on the left bank of the Rustak river, a tributary of the Oxus. It is probably the most important commercial centre in the province, and in the time of the Mirs was the headquarters of a district which included Chayab and Yangi Kala.

Rustak is a large place, and has three sarais. The town contains about 2,000 families and 195 shops – the latter arranged in two parallel streets, as in Faizabad. Under the Amir's orders supplies sufficient for 1,000 men for one year are always kept stock. The fort, situated to the north of the town, is a square of about 100 paces side. The walls are of mud, about 6 yards thick and 10 yards high. They are provided with parapets for the defenders, are strengthened by bastions at the four corners, and have a ditch dug round them. Here are also two guns which the Afghans brought with them. Between the town and the fort is a large enclosure surrounded by a mud wall, with about 100 temporary sheds along its sides, where markets are held every Monday and Thursday. The climate of Rustak is warmer than that of Faizabad. Cotton grows in Rustak territory, and is woven into different kinds of alcha cloth. Barley, rice, wheat and other grains are produced, and

fruit trees abound. Salt and sugar are imported, as in Faizabad. From the town a road over the low hills to the southwest leads to Taloqan. To the north a road leads to Samti Bala. The valley of Rustak is chiefly inhabited by Turks of the Kaluk tribe, who are a very industrious race. They rear flocks and cattle, cultivate land, and are great traders. The Hakim of Zebak district lives here.

From Rustak four roads lead to various parts of the country. (1) To the Dorah pass and Chitral via Faizabad. Fit for camels as far as Zebak and thence for mules.

(2) To Khanabad and Tashkurghan. Fit for camels and in all probability for field guns.

(3) To the Samti Bala ferry over the Oxus. Fit for camels. Direction north.

(4) A road leading west to the Oxus and thence down the left bank to Hazrat Imam.

Trade with Bokhara is considerable.

The imports are silks, carpets and Russian household goods; the exports chiefly hides and furs.

*RUSTĀQ See RUSTĀK

رستاق

SABZAK

سبزک

35-54 68-59. A pass crossed by a road leading from Kelagai to Narin. The track leaves the main road at, or near, the Larkhab settlement north of Kelagai village, and turns into the Sabzposh ravine, reaching the spring and ziarat of Khwaja Sabzposh at about 6 miles. The pass, at the head of the ravine, is said to be reached at 12 or 13 miles from Kelagai. This route is believed to be practicable for laden animals, but is not so good as that by the Beshgaza pass. *Another Sabzak is located about 80 miles southwest of Kala Aybak.* 35-35 67-36 *Koh-e Sabzak is located at* 35-27 68-39.

SAD-I-ISHTRĀGH

سد اشترآغ

36-29 71-39. One of the four administrative divisions of Wakhan. It is the most westerly district of that country and was formerly an independent principality. The Sad-i-Ishtragh begins on the left bank of the Panja at Digargand, and ends at the crest of the spur between Patur and Ishkashem.

*SAD-I-KHANDŪD See KHANDŪT 36-47 72-00

سد خندور

SAD-I-KHĀNDŪT KHANDŪD

سد خندود

36-47 72-00. One of the four administrative districts of Wakhan. It extends from Khandut to Digargand.

SAD-I-SARḤAD

سد سرحد

36–56. The most easterly of the ‘sads’ or administrative divisions of Wakhan. It extends as far as Baba Tangi, and includes that place. The aksakal of the district lives at Patoch.

SAD ISHTRĀGH

سد اشتر اغ

36–28 71–38. Elevation about 18,900 feet. A pass over the Eastern Hindu Kush crossed by a very indifferent path leading from Ishtragh in Wakhan into the Tirich valley of Chitral; called also the Kotgaz pass; not to be confused with the Sar Ishtragh pass leading into the Arkari valley.

SAD-I-SĪPANJ

سد سی پنج

36–57 72–20. One of the ‘sads’ or administrative districts of Wakhan. It extends from Baba Tangi to Khandut, but exclusive thereof.

SAFĒD DARA

سفید دره

36–39 71–9. A village in Badakhshan, 50 miles on the road from Jurm to Zebak, from which it is 8 miles. *Khairabad is about 42 miles northwest.*

*SAFĒD KHERS

سفید خرس

37–48 70–53. A mountain about 12 miles southeast of Doraj. A pass of the same name is located at 37–44 and 70–38.

SAĪADĀN SAYYIDĀN, DEH-E

سیدان

36–48 70–22. A glen to the east of the Ghorī plain.

SĀĪ-AL-TARGHĀM

سای الترغام

35–36 68–15. A branch glen of the Kaian Dara.

SĀĪ-ĀSH-I-SANGUN SANGĀN

سای اش سنگان

35–36 68–10. A branch glen of the Kaian Dara.

ŞAĪĀT ŞAYĀD

صیار

35–52 68–26. A place in Ghorī, inhabited by 100 families of Gadai Sheikh Ali Hazaras. *Another place of this name is at 35–40 and 69–16.*

SĀĪ KARAKSĪ (SĀY)

سای قرقسی

35–36 68–22. A branch glen of the Kaian Dara.

*SĀĪ KHIRMISH See SĀĪ KIRMISH 35–36 68–17

سای خرمش

SĀĪ KIRMISH

سای کرمش خرمش

35–36 68–17. A branch glen of the Kaian Dara.

SĀKĪ

ساقی

A village in Ghorī, situated on, or near, the Surkhab river; 200 families of Ghilzais.

SĀLANG

سالنگ

35-22 69-4. Elevation about 9,000 feet.

A pass over the Hindu Kush lying between the Kaoshan and Bajgah passes. *It is about ten miles northwest of Jabalus Siraj.*

It is practicable for mules and is crossed by a road from Naoach in the Salang valley, which leads over the pass into the Ao-i-Do glen and thence over the easy Bekh-i-Hauz pass into the Ao Barik glen which enters the Kaoshan glen 3 miles above Gorsokhta.

It was reported in 1907 that the Amir had ordered the road over the pass to be improved. If this is properly carried out, it will be the most important route over the Hindu Kush.

In 1970, an excellent, all-weather road and a tunnel make this the major link with the north.

SALISBURY PEAK

سالسبری قلعه

37-21 74-14. Elevation 18,462 feet. A peak on the Nicolas range southwest of and overlooking the Benderski pass.

SAMANDĀN

سمندان

35-35 69-29. A village near the head of the Andarab valley, 6 miles below Doab-i-Til. It is at the mouth of the Dara Samandan, a ravine descending from the north. 80 houses of Pashai Tajiks.

SAMARGHĪĀN See RUSTĀK

سمرغیان سمرغان

37-7 69-52. *A village about 1½ miles east of Rustak with about 105 houses inhabited by Tajiks.*

SAMTĪ

سمتی

37-36 69-52. A large Afghan village of 69 houses under the Governor of Rustak, situated on slightly elevated ground in the low lands on the bank of the river; in times of inundation it is surrounded by the waters of the Oxus. The bank of the river from the ruined watchtower to Samti is marshy and overgrown with rank grass, the favourite retreat of wild boar. After proceeding for 1¼ miles between cultivated land to the right and a dry channel to the left the ferry is reached. The river which is here divided into four channels, 109, 207, 680 and 1,012 paces, respectively, in breadth, with only a few paces of dry land between them is fordable. The current is rapid

in the two middle channels, and the water waistdeep. The bed is sandy. The ferry is of the usual Oxus type. A raft is made of skins called jala and is towed across by horses.

At Samti there is a small Afghan garrison and custom-house, and on the opposite bank the Bokharan custom-house at Boharak, a village a short distance from the ferry on the road to Kulab.

At Samti the main road between Faizabad and Kulab crosses the Oxus, but no road other than a footpath leads up the river, for the hills on the north of the Chayab valley abut steeply on the river bank and are said to be impassable for animals. In order to ascend the river from Samti to Ragh, therefore, it is necessary to return up the Chayab valley for some distance, and across a pass described as steep and difficult, in order to descend into the intermediate valley of Daung, from which a similar pass crosses into Ragh.

SANA

سینه سینه

36-39 70-50. A village in Yamgan about 25 miles or so above Jurm. There is a ford here over the Munjan branch of the Kokcha.

ŞANDŪK MAZĀR

صندوق مزار

36-13 68-51. A village of 40 houses in Baghlan on the road from Guzar-i-Kelachi to Ishkamish.

*SANGA See SHĪNGĀN 37-33 70-19

سنگه

SANGAKĀN

سنگکان

35-37 69-34. A village of 15 houses in the Andarab just above Pul-i-Isar (Hisar). To the south of it is the mouth of the Sangakan ravine.

SANGARJĀH

سنگر جاہ

35-38 69-51. A scarped hill, about 3 miles north of Dasht-i-Sangpur.

SANGBURĀN

سنگبران

35-41 69-19. Elevation 5,250 feet. The Andarab valley is known as Sangburan at the junction with it of the Kelas or Murgh valley. There appear to be several villages called by this name, Sangburan proper being a couple of villages on the east side of the valley 4 miles above Banu.

SANG HAĪBAT

سنگ ہیبت

36-4 69-5. A pass crossed by the Kabul-Khanabad road in Narin. The ascent commences at $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Khwaja Ejran, the crest of the pass being reached at 5 miles. The descent is not stiff, but the track is very rough.

SANG-I-LASHAM

سنگ لشم

35-31 68-55. Seven miles below Gorsokta in the valley running north from the Kaoshan pass to Khinjan, a stone wall has been built across a narrow part of the glen, a gap is left in the wall for a road way, and toll is taken here from all travellers. This place is called Sang-i-Lasham.

SANG-I-SŪLĀKH

سنگ سولاخ

35-46 68-46. A pass crossed by the Surkhab route leading south from Ghorī to Doshi. The road crosses this pass for the same reason as it does the Baghai, 12 miles lower down, because a spur runs down to the river, and cannot be passed without fording the latter. It would be more difficult in this case to make a low level road round the end of the spur, and though the ground on the opposite bank would apparently allow of a good road being easily made, it is uncertain whether the river could be crossed above the spur, though it can below.

It would take a long while to get even one battery over the Sang-i-Sulakh from the north, and it might be better to make a road round the end of the spur, even though a good deal of blasting might be required. The rocks are not very tough. The same pass would also considerable delay the baggage of a large force, though the track is capable of considerable improvement as a camel road. Even in its condition of 1886 it is crossed by many camel caravans every year, and is not worse, while very much lower than the south side of the Kara pass or the north side of the Dandan Shikan, on the Bamian road.

However, the road from Doshi to the Ghorī plain is considered better on the whole than that from Dahan-i-Iskar over the Sinjitak pass. At least it would be easier to make a gun road along it. The best way of getting from Doshi to Ghorī would seem to be to follow the right bank for 6 or 7 miles, and then to throw trestle bridges by which to gain the left bank, which could then be followed to Ghorī. The material for the bridges must be brought.

SANGLICH

سنگ لیج

36-18 71-11. Elevation 10,200 feet. A village on the right bank of the river draining from the Dorah pass to the Warduj valley. It lies about 17 miles from the Dorah pass, and is the highest inhabited place in the valley. It contains about 40 houses, and stands amidst considerable cultivation. The village is a compact one with many queer-looking little towers, evidently built as a protection against Kafir raiders. From here a path runs southeast across the mountains to the Uni Gol, thus turning the Dorah. It is, however, very difficult, and only open from August to October. The language of the Sanglichis is the Ishkashem dialect, but the place belongs to Zebak. There is a bridge across the river opposite the village by which animals can be taken, but it is better to ford it a mile lower down.

SANGPAR

سنگ پر

35-36 69-47. A stream which rises at the foot of the Khawak pass and, flowing southwest, joins the stream from the Til pass at Doab-i-Til. A road practicable for mules runs down the Sangpar glen and forms a lateral communication between the Kabul-Khanabad road, via the Khawak pass and the branch road over the Til pass.

SANIN

سنین

36-56 73-3. A hamlet on the left bank of the Ab-i-Wakhan, about 32 miles above Kala Panj. A track leads up the Sanin ravine to the Kankhun pass.

SANRAP Or SANRAPDA

سنرپ سنرپ ده

This appears to be the same as the Katwar pass.

SAŌZAK

سوزك

35-27 68-39. Elevation about 10,000 feet. A pass leading from Doshi to Chahardar in the Doab district, *about 18 miles southwest of Doshi*. See "Sabzak". The camels of the Afghan Boundary Commission were taken over this pass in 1886.

*SĀQĪ See SĀKĪ

ساقی

SARĀB

سراب

35-36 69-38. A village of 40 Tajik houses in the upper Andarab valley, *about 30 miles east of Banu*.

SARDĀB See ISHKASHEM PASS

سرد آب

36-40 71-32. *A village located about 4 miles southwest of Ishkashem.*

SARDARA

سرد ره

35-25 69-13. A pass over the Hindu Kush crossed by a track leading from Kishanabad in Khinjan to Do-Ao in the Salang glen. Impracticable for laden animals.

SARGHILĀN

سر غیلان

36-57 71-49. A tributary of the Warduj, which, rising in the watershed between Gharan and Badakhshan proper, drains into the Warduj just below Boharak. Up this valley is the summer route to Gharan by the Yaghurda pass. It now forms part of the Barak district.

There is also a village of 600 houses of this name in the valley.

*SAR GHULĀM See ZARDEŌ 37-9 71-2

سر غلام

37-00 73-27. Elevation 10,450 feet. Properly speaking, this name applies only to the highest village in Wakhan; but the Afghans apply it collectively to all the villages in the upper part of the Wakhan valley, and Chahikand, Patoch, are all included in the designation. The valley here is about 3 miles broad, but most of it is occupied by the stony bed of the river, which here runs in numerous channels. Cultivation is poor and there are scarcely any trees; but there is extensive and excellent grazing. At Chahikand there is a fort; and at Patoch is the residence of the Aksakal. It is a cold, windy place, where snow lies for six months. The Baroghil and Barfidek (Shawitakh) routes strike south from Sarhad. The Sarhad valley is doubtless an old lake bed. It extends as far west as Rachau.

The village of Sarhad on the right bank of the Wakhan river consists of 20 houses with 80 inhabitants. There is a small Afghan post here.

37-(24-26) 73-(30-46). A range of mountains dividing the basin of the Oxus from the plains of Kashgar on the eastern edge of the Pamirs.

Its classical name was Taurus; its mediaeval name Bolortagh; it has also been called the Nezatash, after one of its principal passes; and the Pamir or Shindi range. The last name adopted is that of Sarikol after the province which it separates from the Little Pamir. It is now once again, as it has been during many centuries at various epochs, the western border of China. The Sarikol watershed adapts itself at least as far north as the Rangkul Pamir to the meridian of 75 east longitude. About latitude 37 15' it curls westward, forming to the north of it the head of the Little Pamir, and south of it the Taghdumbash Pamir. After about 30 miles of this westerly bend it doubles round again eastward, including in this loop the head of the Taghdumbash; and finally after 12 miles of easterly run it effects a trijunction with the Hindu Kush and the Mustagh range.

Glacial action has had the effect of wearing the buttresses of this range into an almost architecturally regular succession of gigantic square-cut spurs, each facing the plain with a broad triangular shaped abutment, and each pair embracing a glacier. The range is not so impassable as it appears. Between the Little Pamir and the Taghdumbash, within the limits of Afghan territory, are 3 well known passes, i.e., the Mihmanyol, the Taghramansu, and the Zor Kara Jilga. None of them as they stand are practicable for laden animals, but members of the Commission passed over the last two with their horses, and it is only necessary to apply local labour, at such intermittent seasons as snow permits, to make them practicable. There are in all 5 known passes leading from the Taghdumbash over the Sarikol range into the Afghan and Russian Pamirs, i.e., the Wakhjir, the Zor Kara Jilga, the Mihmanyol, the

Taghramansu, and the Bayik. They have all been reported as fit for laden animals except the Taghramansu.

The Taghramansu and Mihmanyol are contiguous valleys leading south from a point some 3 miles west of Kizil Robat. On the Taghdumbash side these two passes are so close that they are sometimes reckoned as one and mistaken for each other. Probably no efforts will ever be made to improve them as they are all outflanked by the Bayik, an easy pass connecting Kizil Robat with the lower Taghdumbash. Between the Bayik and the Aktash (or Nezatash or Shindi) pass, connecting Aktash with Tashkurghan, the Sarikol presents no possibilities for crossing except to men on foot. North of the well-known Nezatash, the Sarikol watershed sinks, as it gradually runs northward, into comparative insignificance and the routes across it north of Tagharma are all known to be easy.

SAR-I-PUL

سر پل

35-36 69-16. A village of Andarab, situated in the Shashan Tagao, inhabited by 20 families of Tajiks.

SAR-I-QŌL See SARIKŌL 37-(24-26) 73-(30-46)

سر قول

SAR-I-RUSTĀK See RUSTĀK

سر رستاق

37-1 69-56. *A village about 8 miles southeast of Rustak.*

SARI SANG

سر سنځ

36-12 70-47. A village in Kuran on the right bank of the Munjan branch of the Kokcha inhabited by workmen in the lapislazuli mines, which are here situated. There are 3 zemindars' houses and 20 houses of the permanent staff who supply the skilled labour. Unskilled labour is obtained by begar, each village of the districts of Yamgan, Kuran and Anjuman having to supply a given number of men in 10 day reliefs. Blasting was introduced in 1906. An Afghan officer, assisted by three sowars, supervises, and about 160 maunds of lapislazuli are sent yearly to Kabul.

The mines are 8 farsakhs above Shahnasir Pir, and produce rubies, lapislazuli (lajward), lead, iron, sal ammonia, copper, and sulphur. A government guard is maintained in the mines. Where the deposit of lapislazuli occurs, the valley of the Kokcha is about 20 yards wide; on both sides the mountains are high and naked. The entrance to the mines is in the face of the mountain on the right bank of the stream, and about 1,500 feet above its level. The formation is of black and white limestone, unstratified, though plentifully veined with lines. The summit of the mountains is rugged, and their sides destitute of soil or vegetation. The path by which the mines are approached is steep and dangerous, the effect of neglect rather than of natural difficulties. The mountains have been tried for lapislazuli in various places. The method of

extracting the lapislazuli is sufficiently simple. Under the spot to be quarried a fire is lighted, and its flame, fed by dry furze, is made to flicker over the surface. When the rock has become sufficiently soft, it is beaten with hammers, and flake after flake is knocked off until the stone, of which they are in search, is discovered. Deep grooves are then picked out round the lapislazuli, into which crowbars are inserted, and the stone and part of its matrix are detached.

The workmen enumerate three descriptions of lapislazuli. There are the nili, or indigo colour, the asmani, or light blue, and the sabzi, or green. Their relative value is in the order in which they are mentioned. The richest colours are found in the darkest rock, and the nearer the river, the greater is said to be the purity of the stone. The search for lapislazuli is only prosecuted during winter.

Another village of this name is located about 14 miles north of Ishkashem. 36-52 71-31.

SAR-I-USHNŪGĀN See USHNAGAM 36-18 70-27 سراسنوگان

SARKHIN See SHĀWĪTAKH 36-56 73-26 سرخین شاویتخ

ŞAYĀD ŞAYYĀD صیار

36-4 68-59. A village in Andarab, situated near the mouth of the Murgh glen. Fifty families of Tajiks. *Other places of this name are located at: 35-40 69-16; 36-43 71-35; and 35-52 68-26.*

SAYAD KHĒL SAYYID KHĒL سید خیل

35-47 68-47. A village in Kelagai. It has 40 houses of Safi Afghans. *It is about 14 miles south of Pul-i-Khumri.*

*SAYYĀD See SAYĀD and SAĪĀT صیار

*SAYYID KHĒL See SAYAD KHĒL 35-47 68-47 سید خیل

*SAYYIDĀN See SAĪADĀN 36-48 70-22 سیدان

SEHTALA سه تله

36-(50-57) 68-(17-25). Sehtala is the name given to a ridge of no great height or length, rising into three small peaks in the middle, situated on the Khisht Tapa side of the Kunduz river. To southeast of Sehtala, and visible over its end, is Irganah. To southeast of that, but very indistinctly seen, is another hill, probably Zal.

SEHTŪT سه توت

36-6 68-39. The first of the Baghlan villages passed on the Pul-i-

Khumri-Jar road. It is situated about 500 yards from the right bank of the Kunduz river, 12½ miles below Pul-i-Khumri, and contains 100 houses of Ghilzais. Here hills approach the river on both sides, separating the plain and district of Ghorī from that of Baghlan. Across the river, and about half mile lower down, there is a plain which would make a good camping ground. It is a mile long and half a mile wide, and could be reached by a ford crossing the river about 1 mile below the village.

SHABĀ SHOBĀ See SHĀHBĀH 35-2 69-37 شبا شاه باه

*SHADŪD See SHADŪJ 37-42 71-32 شدور

SHADŪJ SŪDŪJ شادوج سودوج

37-42 71-32. A hamlet on the left bank of the Oxus or Panja, about 8 or 9 miles below Bar Panja. It contains 6 houses, and is important for its ferry.

The bed of the river is sandy and the current slow. *The place is now called Suduj.*

SHĀHBĀH شاه باه

35-2 69-37. A pass over the Hindu Kush leading from the Andarab valley to that of Panjshir, situated between the Parandev and Khawak passes and more difficult than either of these; probably impracticable for any troops but infantry with a few ammunition mules.

SHĀH ḤASAN شاه حسن

35-38 68-29. A fort and ziarat in the Kaian Dara about 10 miles above its mouth; four families of Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

SHĀHNĀṢAR PĪR See ZĪĀRAT-I-ḤAẒRAT SAYYID شاه ناصر پير

36-28 70-49

*SHĀHPARĪ See SHĀĪ PARĪ 36-3 70-49 شاه پری

*SHAHRĀN شهران

35-58 70-53. A village on the Munjar stream, about 18 miles north of Banam.

*SHĀHRAWAN شاه روان

37-5 69-13. A village at the confluence of the Shahrawan and Panj rivers.

SHAHR-I-BUZURG See RUSTAK 37-18 70-11 شهر بزرگ

SHahr-I-MUNJĀN

شهر منجان

36-2 70-46. The largest village in the Munjan, situated on the right bank of the Munjan stream about 14 miles above the Anjuman junction. It contains from 80 to 100 families.

SHĀHTŪT

شاه توت

35-35 69-1. A village in the Bajgah glen, 2 miles above its junction with the Andarab.

SHĀH WANJĪ' BĀZĀR

شاه ونجی بازار

37-13 71-26. A large, ruined village in Gharan, the houses of which are built of stone and lime. It is situated on the left bank of the Panja, where the latter is joined by a small stream, 4 miles up which lies the village of Gharan Bala, containing about 100 houses. It is further described as about a mile below the ruby mines on the right bank and a few miles above Garm Chashma, also on the right bank.

SHĀĪ PARĪ SHĀH PARĪ

شاه پری

36-3 70-49. A village in Munjan about 5 miles above Shahr-i-Munjan, containing about 16 families.

There is also a pass of this name, which connects the upper portion of the Bashgul valley with the Munjan valley, joining the latter at Shai Pari village. There is only a path leading over this pass.

*SHAMARQ See SHIMARG 35-52 68-44. Also Shamarghal. شمرق

SHAŌR SHŌR

شور

37-00 73-35. Elevation 11,050 feet. A camping ground between Langar and Sarhad-i-Wakhan. It lies up a narrow ravine (called the Shaor Nala) which joins the Wakhan river from the north. Firewood abundant, but the space available for camping is very limited, and would hardly take 200 men.

SHARSHAR

شرشر

36-9 68-33. A pass, crossed by a path from Khwaja Ejran in Narin, which leads up the Dara Sonlab, and at Deh Godri turns left over this pass (said to be practicable for camels) to Jabardagh. *One Sharshar is listed in the Afghanistan Qamus as about 30 miles northeast of Narin, Pul-i-Khumri.* 36-6 69-12.

SHARSHARAK

شرشرك

36-10 68-36. A glen which descends southeastwards from the Dasht-i-

Bai Sakal plateau through the Babular range into the valley of the Surkhab between Ghorī and Baghlan.

SHĀRWĀN See SHĀH RAWĀN

شاه روان

37—6 69—14. A ford on the Oxus, 12 miles below the point where the Kokcha joins that river. It takes its name from a fort on the left bank of the stream, near which a large canal leaves it with a depth of 40 feet and a current of 2 miles an hour, which waters the whole district of Hazrat Imam.

SHĀSHĀN

شاشان

35—48 69—21. *A village about 20 miles south of Khwaja Ghar.* Also a bare and rocky range of hills running northwest and southeast between the districts of Andarab and Khost. It is crossed at the head of the Kasan glen by the Khirskhana pass (see "Kasan"), and by the Suchi or Suji pass at the head of the Shashan glen. Between these two passes is a peak known as Kan-i-Sher-i-Wali. It is about the highest of the range, and is probably 13,000 feet high, say 8,500 above Banu in the Andarab valley. At Tal-i-Mir Ghazi, where the Shashan glen joins that descending south from the Murgh pass, the valley is about 1½ miles wide, and there is plenty of room to camp troops. There is water from a stream which is large enough to turn three or four watermills; also cultivation in the valley and on the hills. The village of Shashan is said to be situated at the foot of the hills, and to contain 70 houses of Tajiks. The road which ascends the glen to the Suchi Kotal is understood to be good, but the descent into Khost is bad, down a stony or rocky watercourse.

SHĀWĪTAKH Or SARKHIN

شاورینک

36—56 73—26. Elevation 12,500 feet. An easy pass over the Eastern Hindu Kush, situated close to and east of the Baroghil pass and leading from Sarhad to Showar Shur, whence there are two routes: (1) Via the Darkot pass to Yasin and Gilgit; (2) via the Yarkhun valley to Mastuj and Chitral. The latter route is impracticable in summer owing to the Yarkhun being unfordable from about June to September. A route from Wakhan to Mastuj is then open by the Kankhun pass which leads into the Yarkhun valley lower down.

The Shawitakh and its neighbour the Baroghil are practicable for all kinds of transport animals and are open throughout the year, except after a heavy snowstorm, or when the snow is soft.

A route is open via these passes to Mastuj in winter, and to Yasin in summer, i. e., from end of June to end of September.

*SHAYKH See SHEIKH

شیخ

SHEIKH 'ALĪ

شیخ علی

A tribe of Hazaras inhabiting the Sheikh Ali, Turkoman, and Jalmish valley

in the Kabul province, and the Surkhab valley in Afghan Turkistan; also found in the districts of Ghorī, Doshi, Khinjan, and Andarab in the Badakhshan province. A description of the latter is as follows:

In Ghorī, Hazaras occupy the Surkhab valley and its lateral glens, from the Badakhshan boundary at Shutarjāngal to the northward turn of the river in Doshi; also all the glens and valleys on the west side of the district which run down from the Chungur mountain. In Doshi they have the southern part of the district, about the junction of the Andarab stream with the Surkhab, and the adjacent glens of the Hindu Kush. In Khinjan almost the whole population is Hazara. This little district comprises the valley of the Andarab stream from above the mouth of the Kuru glen to that of the Bajgah glen, and all the glens of the Hindu Kush running into it. In Andarab the population is mixed Tajik and Hazara nearly up to Banu. Thence it is entirely Tajik, except that there are a number of Hazaras somewhere up the Dara-i-Shu, and also the Tili or Thuli Hazaras on both sides of the Til pass — that is, partly at the head of the Andarab and partly at the head of Panjshir. It is not certain whether all these Hazaras are Sheikh Alis. In fact some, as the Chahil Ghoris, appear to be of quite different origin. But it may be safely assumed that the great majority of the Hazaras of Ghorī, Doshi and Khinjan are true Sheikh Alis, though they do not commonly call themselves so. As for those of Andarab little is known about them; they are probably Sheikh Alis. It should be remembered that the Hazaras in these districts have no pretence at a tribal organization, and no chiefs except local headmen. It is, therefore, of but little importance whether they actually belong to one tribe or not.

As most of the inhabited places lie between 5,000 and 2,000 feet in elevation the climate is not at all cold, and there is little snow in the main valleys. There are two harvests, and a good deal of rice is grown in Doshi and Khinjan.

The following is a detailed list of the Hazaras of Ghorī, Doshi, Khinjan, and Andarab, by districts:

Sheikh Ali Hazaras of Ghorī, Doshi, Khinjan, and Andarab, small districts on the north side of the Hindu Kush, in the province of Badakhshan.

Districts	Clans	Families	Location
Ghorī: 2,575 fam.	Nekpai (or Kharlok)	255	Dara Kalan (the Surkhab valley between Shutarjāngal and Dahan-i-Iskar), also at Dahana of Ghorī.
	Dai Mirak	1,000	Dara Shuluktu, Tund Dara, Kam Pirak, Dahan-i-Iskar
	Kaghai	550	Pasha Kol and Salman-i-Pak (above Dahana of Ghorī)

Clans	Families	Location
Tokhta	100	Jangoghi Dara
Gadai	100	Saiat
Pasirs	500	Semi-nomads. They generally winter in Baghlan.
Mixed	70	Shimarg and Para Kaian. These peoples keep camels; almost the only Hazara who do so.

Doshi: 455 fam.

Chahil Ghorī	95	Karamad, Zulfikar and Bagh-i-Mulla Shah. One authority computes the Chahil Chori at 500 families, and locates them in the plain of Ghorī. According to one authority the Chahil Ghorī are a clan of the "Chaghai" Hazara, who are an obscure tribe, professing kinship to the Tatars of Doab.
Gawī	360	Zaroghar, Dahan-i-Khwaja Zaid, Tazan, and Kuru Dara. The Dosti of Tazan and the Kuru of Kuru Dara are here included as Gawī.

Sheikh Ali Hazaras of Ghorī, Doshi, Khinjan, and Andarab, small districts on the north side of the Hindu Kush, in the province of Badakhshan – continued.

Khinjan: 830 fam.

Gawī	30	Kharghunjak.
Garhi or Girahi	300	Khinjan, Kawah, Siahchob Mazar and Yak Walang.
Koh-i-Gadi	500	Dasht-i-Amrut and Bajgah

Andarab: 740 fam.

Koh-i-Gadi	40	Dasht-i-Kalat
Abak or Abgah	70	Yuch, Khush Dara, and Ghazmard.
Pas-i-Kundi	200	Pass-i-Kundi. These are at the head of Andarab.
Wala	230	Aolad. These are at the head of Andarab.

Tili or Thuli	200	At the head of Andarab and at the head of Panjshir.
Total	4,600	Families

Total of Hazaras in the southwest corner of the Badakhshan province, including some who may not be Sheikh Alis, 4,600 to 6,000 families.

The above Hazaras are cultivators. They also possess flocks of sheep, some horses, and a certain number of cattle. They mostly live in mud-built villages and have orchards; but it is probable that a good many go to ailaks in the spring and summer. They have no forts. Their dress generally resembles that of their Tajik neighbors, and the distinctive Hazara cap is rarely seen. They make barak, felts, jowals, etc. They appear to be very poorly armed. In religion they belong to the sect of Agha Khan of Bombay, one of whose agents is said to appear among them yearly to collect money.

In 1886 they appeared to be very quiet, peaceable people, but are said to have formerly given a good deal of trouble, and to have been addicted to plundering. They seem to be well off.

They all pay revenue. It is levied as follows: on each house (family) 5 to 7 Kabuli rupees; on each flock of 100 sheep 13 Kabuli rupees; on irrigated lands, one-fourth of produce; on unirrigated lands, one-tenth of produce.

SHEĪKH JALĀL

شیخ جلال

36—5 68—54. Elevation 4,310 feet. A low pass, practicable for artillery, leading from Baghlan to Narin. At about 4 miles southwest of Sanduk Mazar a track takes off from the high road which runs along the east side of Baghlan, and enters the low hills east of the plain by the Dara Sheikh Jalal. The valley narrows as the hills get higher, but it is practicable for guns. The hills are covered with archa (juniper) and pista.

At 4 miles to the west is the chashma and ziarat of Sheikh Jalal. Here is a very small stream, but no room for troops to camp.

To the south of the defile is a ravine known as the Dara Ahmadi. On the other side is the Dara Tota Kishlak.

Half a mile further on the road forks at the foot of the ascent to the watershed of the hills. The track to the left crosses the Shutar pass, while the other leads over the Sheikh Jalal pass. The former goes to Tabakan the latter to Baraki. The Baraki road is good, over soft soil without stones. The hills are grassy and wooded.

*SHĒNGĀN See SHĪNGĀN 37—33 70—19

شینگان

SHĒR

شیر

35—3 69—22. The eastern branch of the Tirigan glen. A road leads up it

from the Andarab valley to the Shahbah pass on the main range of the Hindu Kush.

SHERAH

شیره

A village understood to be in Khost, 14 miles south of Khanakah on the road to Khanabad. It has 30 houses.

SHIGHNĀN See ZŪJĀN

شېنگان

37–30 71–28. Formerly an independent Tajik state, situated on both banks of the Upper Oxus between Roshan and Gharan, and including the tributary valleys of Ghund and Sheikh Dara.

It came within the sphere of Afghan domination with the rest of Badakhshan in 1859, and was occupied as an Afghan province in 1883.

An agreement, however, had been made between Russia and England in 1873 that the Oxus should form the northern boundary of Afghanistan in this direction.

Subsequently at the time of the Durand Mission to Kabul in 1893 the Amir Abdur Rahamn consented to evacuate his territories on the right bank of the Oxus in accordance with the terms of this agreement, and the trans-Oxus portions of Shighnan, Roshan, Ishkashem, Gharan and Wakhan were ceded to Russia in exchange for the cis-Oxus portion of Darwaz, formerly tributary to Bokhara. As the Upper Oxus has several branches, a middle course was adopted for the purpose of determining the boundary, which from Lake Victoria on the east now follows the Great Pamir river to its junction with Ab-i-Wakhan and thence the Ab-i-Panja and Oxus down to Khamiab.

The northern portion of Shighnan is better known as Roshan and is described under that heading.

To the west the boundary of Shighnan may be taken as the range of mountains dividing Shiwa from the valley of the Oxus, while on the south at between 4 and 5 miles above the Darmarokht stream the boundary line of Gharan is reached at a spur, or point of rocks, called Sang-i-Surakh.

Shighnan is said to be richer than Wakhan. Villages and cultivation abound on both banks of the Oxus, especially near Bar Panja.

The following is the only information available of this district:

The valley of the Panja as far as the village of Sachar, situated a few miles below the fort of Bar Panja, is wide and fairly populous. The villages in their orchards stand usually on the open spurs of the hills, at some height above the river, and in summer would no doubt look green and fertile enough. Though the fields are somewhat cramped, the fruit is abundant, and at certain times of the year the inhabitants live on it to the exclusion of almost every other kind of food, in the same way as in some parts of Kashmir and Baltistan. Mulberries form a regular food-crop. In addition to these, apples, pears, apricots, and walnuts are the most common fruits, and there are also

grapes, melons, and plums. Immediately below Sachar the river valley narrows and only admits of a village every here and there. About 2 miles before reaching the mouth of the Bartang valley, it attains what is perhaps the narrowest point at a spot where a spur or point of rocks juts out from the right bank and forms a cliff overlooking the river. This spot is called the Darband. Below this latter place to the topkhanas, or watch-towers, at Varv and Waznud, where it leaves Roshan, it flows between walls of great height, with a stream generally wild and turbulent, which cuts into the cliff sometimes on one side of the valley and sometimes on the other. As in Gilgit, the side streams, which are fed by melting snow on the high ridges on either hand, furnish water for the cultivation of the fans of debris which they bring down, and which, when carefully terraced, yield rich crops and a plentiful supply of fruit. None of the side streams, except the Sheikh Dara, Suchan, and Bartang appear to tap the chains of mountains or the plateaux on both sides of the valley to any distance: hence the steepness of the beds of the smaller feeders and the impossibility of forming terraces on their banks.

The communications in Shighnan are for the most part of the roughest description. They are:

(1) The road down the Oxus valley, which is the route between Wakhan and Darwaz at all times, and in winter the only road between Badakhshan and Shighnan. This road is now entirely along the left bank of the river, from Bar Panja to Ishkashem, and it has been so much improved during the Afghan occupation that it is perfectly safe and easy for baggage ponies at all times of the year. It fails only in the gradients; otherwise it would be an admirable hill road. From Deh Shahr onwards through Kala Wamar the road is along the right bank.

(2) From Ragh and Badakhshan by the Shiwa highlands and the Ghar Zabin valley — a summer route, with a branch from the Shiwa lake to the Dar-marokh valley.

(3) The route up the Murghab to Sonab and Sarez, a very difficult one at all times.

(4) The route up the Ghund valley and the Alichur Pamir to the Neza Tash pass. This is the main road to Kashgar and Ferghana, and may be considered fairly good.

(5) The route up the Sheikh Dara through Joshangaz to the Great Pamir and Kala Panja.

(3), (4) and (5) are in Russian territory, the two latter being only open in summer.

There are no towns in Shighnan, but Bar Panja has an approach to a bazar and it and Wamar (Kala Wamar is on the right bank and contains a Russian garrison.) are places of comparative importance. The climate of Shighnan varies greatly with altitude. While in Pasar it is extremely rigorous, in the

Roshan part of the Oxus valley it is comparatively mild, the altitude here being only a little above 6,000 feet.

The whole of the inhabitants of Shighnan, Roshan, and Gharan are Shighni-speaking (Called Khugni in their own language.) Tajiks and mostly understand Persian. The whole of the inhabitants of these provinces, as well as a large proportion of the Darwazis, may be reckoned as Shiahs of the Ismaili sect, or followers of Agha Khan of Bombay.

SHIMARG SHAMARQ

شمرق

35-52 68-44. A small village in Ghorī, on the Surkhab river. Inhabitants Sheikh Ali Hazaras. *One village called Shamarghal is at some distance from this place.* 37-3 69-52.

SHĪN

شین

35-3 69-9. A valley which joins the Narin valley 6 miles below Khwaja Ejran. A hamlet of 8 or 10 houses of Uzbaks lies about 3 miles up it.

*SHĪNGĀN

شینگان

37-33 70-19. A village about ten miles from Ragh.

*SHĪR See SHĒR 35-3 69-22

شیر

*SHĪR KHĀN BANDAR See KIZIL KALA 37-11 68-36

شیرخان بندر

SHISH KĀLAN

شش کالان

35-33 68-52. There is a track so called leading from the Walian glen, at one mile below Walian, over several low passes to the west into the Khwaja Zaid ravine. It is said to be practicable for camels.

SHĪWA

شیوه

37-30 70-50. A highland tract between cis-Oxus Darwaz and Ragh, drained by the Shiwa river. In some maps it is marked as the Pamir-i-Khurd, but it is never spoken of as anything but Shiwa or Shiva.

The deserted tract of Shiwa is entered from the westward at the pass of Khwaja Parwaz, whence there is a most extensive view of the surrounding countries. The principal range of Shiwa, Koh-i-Khwaja Buzkush, is a little to the east of north, 15 or 20 miles distant, and, like Nanga Parbat in Kashmir, a triple peak, snow-clad, but not so to any great extent. Away to the north-west and north are the high rocky pinnacles of Darwaz, and seen beyond them, in the far off distance, the snowy chain of the Alai country, white down to its very base, towering above all. The great peaks to the south of Ishkashem and Sad Istragh on the Chitral frontier are also conspicuous. All the hill tops in the immediate neighbourhood are more or less rocky, but

have grassy bases rising out of flat meadow-like land in the valleys, such as appear to constitute Pamir tracts.

After descending the rounded grassy slopes of the Khwaja Parwaz pass into Shiwa Khurd, and continuing towards the east, the valley of Doabe Shiwa is entered. The river of that name rises in the Koh-i-Nakhjipar, or 'Mountain of the Ovis Poli'; and where the road crosses it, the water is deep with a strong flow. The adjacent spurs are grassy, and the aspect of the country Pamir-like. In this neighbourhood, and in Little Shiwa also, the immense number of ruined villages attest a former prosperity which has now given away to complete desolation. The remains of Kala Mirza Shah, the ancient capital, are situated some miles down.

The once populous Shiwa is now quite unoccupied. In summer, large flocks and herds from Kunduz, Khanabad, Baghlan, Faizabad, and Jurm arrive in Shiwa about June, staying till September, it being the great grazing ground of Badakhshan. The owners of these flocks are referred to as Bais. They also keep large numbers of ponies and camels, which in summer could be collected for transport purposes, but in the entire region, measuring perhaps 50 miles north and south by about 40 east and west, there is not a single permanently inhabited spot. It is difficult to account for the complete abandonment of a country which seems to have so many points in its favour. Its good climate, its extensive culturable valleys, and its strong position amidst the fastnesses of its mountains, one might suppose would be sufficient to maintain a population for all time to come; but these great deserted wastes with their temptingly cool valleys are now vacant, and the descendants of the former inhabitants in exile.

SHIWA LAKE KŪL-I-SHIWA

شیوه کول

37-(21-25) 71-(16-23). A lake on the direct Ghar Zabin route from Badakhshan to Shighnan, to which the Russians in their maps and several travellers give varying and conflicting estimates as to its dimensions. It is not a Pamir lake, i. e., a sheet of water occupying a relatively low-lying plain, but a mountain tarn, set, as it were, among the hill tops and having scarcely a yard of level ground round its shores.

The altitude of the lake is about 10,000 feet and its dimensions approximately 7 miles in length and 5 miles in breadth.

The distance of the eastern shore of the lake from the nearest point of the Panja would be only $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (about) as the crow flies, the difference in level about 3,400 feet. It is fed by three streams, and has its outlet in the stream flowing to the Darmarokh valley.

SHIWA RIVER

ریا شیوه

37-59 71-16. A river draining to the left bank of the Oxus in Darwaz. It rises in Badakhshan territory, but its course through the Shiwa highlands is

not quite clear. It probably enters the Oxus just above Khumb. Anyhow it must be a considerable stream, as it drains a large snow area, and must at the east be a hundred miles in length. At the point where the Shighnan road crosses it, at least 80 miles from its mouth, it is described as waist-deep and 50 paces wide.

*SHOBA See SHĀBĀH 35-2 69-37

شاه باه

*SHŌLŪKTŪ See SHŪLŪKTŪ 35-46 68-31

شولوكتو

*SHŌR See SHAŌR 37-00 73-35

شور

SHŌRĀB

شور آب

36-33 69-00. A valley in the Kunduz district, 18 miles south-southeast of Kunduz. It is fringed by grass-clad hills, rarely exceeding 300 feet in height, along the base of which in every nook is an Uzbek encampment. The river is strongly impregnated with salt, and comes from the Ashak mountains.

Shorab Rībat is a village nearby. 36-28 69-7. Another place called Shorab is about four miles south of Taloqan. 36-21 69-20.

SHŌRĀB

شور آب

35-48 68-23. A place in the Ghorī district, inhabited by 400 families of Kaghāi Hazaras.

*SHŌRĀBAK See SHORAWAK 37-4 70-36

شورابك

*SHŌRĀW See SHŌRĀB 35-48 68-23 and 36-33 69-00

شور او

SHORĀWAK

شوراوك

37-4 70-36. A village, containing 50 families, on the right bank of the Kokcha about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above Faizabad.

SHORCHĀH

شورچاه

35-45 68-42. Elevation 4,027 feet. About opposite Sang-i-Sulakh village in Kelagai, a road goes over a low pass in the hills to the west. This pass is known as the Shorchah. The road joins the Amrutak road north of the pass of that name. It is said to be a tolerable track. *The pass is about 18 miles south of Pul-i-Khumri.*

SHŪLŪKTŪ

شولوكتو

35-46 68-31. Elevation 4,027 feet. A pass 13 miles north of Dahan-i-

Kaian crossed by a road from that halting place in the Surkhab valley to Chashma-i-Sher in Ghor.

It is also known as the Umakai pass.

The following is a detailed description of the ascent; milage is measured from Dahna:

The ascent commences with a gradient of 1 in 4 for 150 yards. The road is 12 to 15 feet wide, and smooth, and the hillside easily allows of diversion. Then a rise for 100 yards at 1 in 12 through a clay cutting 10 feet deep. Then 130 yards level; road here good. Then a rise for 120 yards at 1 in 6 through clay cutting; road here good and fit for guns. Then a rise of 200 yards at 1 in 20: road here only 4 feet wide. Then a rise for 120 yards at 1 in 5 through a clay cutting 10 to 20 feet deep: requires widening 2 feet for guns. Then along open hillside for 340 yards, gradient 1 in 8: of this, about 100 yards in all would require widening and levelling. Then 100 yards along hillside, gradient 1 in 8: here the crest of a spur is reached, and road crosses it to the other side of the spur, and for the next 600 yards is fairly level, is 16 to 20 feet wide and fit for guns, except two pieces of 30 yards each of which requires cross-levelling. On the right the hillside slopes steeply to the bottom of a ravine 400 feet deep. Then, winding around a shoulder of the hill in the next 100 yards, 20 yards are bad, where a limestone rock crops out and reduces track to 3 feet: rock would require blasting. Then for 350 yards the road is fairly level, and is 15 to 20 feet wide. It then crosses a narrow neck 20 feet wide. This neck is rapidly being cut away by a deep gully on the left. Then for 400 yards rises at 1 in 7, and is mostly good and 15 feet wide, but is broken away at three places, and would have to be there widened 4 feet. Then for 250 yards road rises at 1 in 6, and is very broken, and would require complete remaking. Then for 50 yards road is good and roomy. Then for 350 yards rises at 1 in 6, and is very broken and would require complete remaking. Then 200 yards is level and fit. Then rises for 175 yards at 1 in 5 to the top of the ascent.

The top of the ascent (altitude 4,027 feet) is reached at $9\frac{5}{8}$ miles, and the road emerges on to a small, grassy, undulating upland plateau sloping southward into the Dara Shuluktu. The road dips down this upland, and to $10\frac{1}{8}$ miles is easy. It there crosses a hollow in the plateau, and remains good, except a descent of 100 yards, at 1 in 7, requiring a little widening for 50 yards in a cutting where it has been cut up by a gully.

At $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles a short descent of 70 yards at 1 in 4 leads down into the bed of the Dara Shuluktu. The road down this descent is wide and good except for the steepness. The bed of the valley is gravelly, and about 80 yards wide. In it are two water pits containing springs, each pit measuring about 4 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet. There is a third similar pit about 100 yards lower down the valley. At the present (September) dry season the water is good, but very scanty and each pit contains on an average 12 inches of water. These Shu-

luku springs are resorted to by the local shepherds, and, with the springs at Ziarat-i-Kataghao at $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, are the only water-supply met with between the Ghorī valley and the Dahan-i-Kaian. The Dara Shuluku drains to north-east, and apparently joins the Ghorī valley.

From the springs the road turns up the Dara Shuluku. The valley is about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ mile wide, with a broad, level terrace covered with pista trees on each side of its main watercourse. The soil is clay, and the road is good as far as 14 miles. At $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles a few acres of lalmi or daimi cultivation are passed.

At $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles the roadside ziarat called Kataghao, and in a side ravine on the right, a couple of hundred yards above it, is a good spring called Chashma Kataghao, filling a small basin 10 feet by 6 feet by 1 foot deep. Water is good. On the left a steep foot track leads over the hills, used by shepherds and the few straggling nomad inhabitants. Altitude of ziarat, 4,570 feet. Above Kataghao the Dara Shuluku commences to contract, and becomes stony and rough; at 14th mile it is only 50 yards wide, and the road becomes a mere camel track up the bed of the watercourse. The watercourse is, however, mostly smooth gravel.

At $14\frac{7}{8}$ miles the bed of the ravine contracts to 30 feet, and at $15\frac{1}{3}$ miles becomes as narrow as 15 feet.

At $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles the ascent of the Sinjatak pass commences. Altitude of foot, 5,160 feet.

The Shuluku Dara is inhabited by families of the Dai Mirak section of Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

SHUTUR See SHEIKH JALĀL 36-9 68-50

شتر

SHUTURJANGAL

شتر جنگل

35-31 68-20. Elev. 3,673 feet. A small kishlak of 30 families of Nekpai Hazaras, on the right bank of the Surkhab, which here makes an abrupt bend. There is more than the usual amount of cultivation here (about 100 acres). The valley is very roomy and level in the river bend, and there is a good plain for camping ground. Fuel abundant. Good camel grazing. No supplies procurable, except sheep. Good grass.

Below the kishlak the river banks are lined with pada trees, forming a jangal mixed with grass and reeds.

Above Shuturjangan the Bamian road runs up the left bank. At $\frac{1}{4}$ mile it crosses the low Shutarjangan pass. The ascent is 300 yards long, at one in eight to one in five. There is a good track for laden camels, but it would have to be widened and cross-levelled. Soil of hillside is easy clay or loose shale, and the trace of the road could easily be altered, so as to reduce gradient. This pass is the only line available for a road, as the river here runs in a rockbound gorge and a few rifles on the pass could check a large force. The

pass marks the boundary between the province of Samangan and the Ghorī district of Badakhshan. *It is about 16 miles from Girdab.*

SĪĀH BĒD See RĀGH

سیاه بید

SĪĀHCHŌB MAZĀR

سیاه چوب مزار

35–36 68–58. A village in the Khinjan valley, inhabited by 60 families of Garhi Hazaras. *The village is south of Charmaghzar.*

SĪĀH DARA

سیاه دره

35–47 68–54. A glen which joins the right of the Narin valley $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Khwaja Ejran. A track up it leads to Jabardagh, said to be 8 miles distant. It is a very bad path, and crosses the Kopak pass at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the main valley. *An adjacent mountain is called Koh-i-Siyah Dara.*

SĪKNĀL

سیک نال

36–42 71–31. A hamlet of 6 houses on the northeast side of the Ishkashem pass.

*SĪNA See SANA 36–39 70–50

سینه

SINJITAK

سنجیتک

35–51 68–55. Elev. 5,972 feet. A pass on the road leading from Ghorī to the Surkhab valley, *located north of the Koh-i-Siyah Dara.* The ascent on the north side is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, and is very steep, the gradient being 1 in 5 to 1 in 4. There is a good smooth road, 10 feet wide, all the way up it, but the length and steepness of the ascent render it impracticable for a battery, and difficult for laden camels. The road rises up the side of a lofty spur; and though the hillside in the upper half would allow of zig-zagging to reduce the gradient, this could not be done in the lower half of the ascent without repeatedly crossing the main ravine.

The top of the main ascent is reached at half a mile, though the road still continues to rise, but very gently, for another quarter of a mile to the true crest of the pass.

To the west of the crest of the pass the ground rises in the steep but open slopes to the higher hills, while to its east the pass overlooks a lower but much broken plateau, which apparently ought to afford a better line for the road than the line it actually follows.

The top of the ascent is well suited for defence, as fire from it would sweep the ascent throughout, as well as the main ravine and its sides. Rise from foot about 810 feet.

The descent is 1 mile in length, and is only fit for ponies and mules; and even they find it difficult. The camels of the Commission crossed this pass, but

made the descent with the greatest difficulty, though some of the worst bits had been improved by working parties.

*SIYĀH See SĪĀH

سیاه

SKARZAR

سکرزر

36-01 70-41. A village of 50 houses situated on the right bank of the Anjuman stream near its junction with the Munjan stream.

There is a bridge across the Munjan river, where tolls are levied. A police thana is also situated on the left bank. Supplies of all sorts are available.

The Faizabad-Kabul road via Anjuman, Parian and Panjshir branches off from here. This road is much used for carrying grain from Badakhshan to Kabul. For laden animals (including camels) from Skarzar to Kabul is a six days' journey.

A fort of this name, Sakarsar, is located further east. 36-53 74-14.

*SKĀZER See SKARZAR 36-1 70-41

سکارزر

*SKEMAL See SIKNAL 36-42 71-31.

سکمل سکیال

SONLĀB

سنلاب

36-3 69-4. A valley which descends west to the Narin valley, debouching into the latter just below Khwaja Ejran. About half a mile up it is Deh Godri containing 40 houses. As far as this village the road up the valley is passable for camels. From Godri there are two tracks. The left-hand one goes over the Sharshar pass to Jabardagh. This is pretty good, and it is said camels can go over it. The other leads to Khost; and is practicable for ponies.

The village of Sonlab is about 12 miles east of Narin. 36-4 69-16.

*SPĪN GĀŌ See ISHPĪNGĀŌ and SPĪN GĀW

سپین گاو

36-(45-59) 70-(30-45)

*SPĪN GĀW

سپین گاو

36-56 70-40. A mountain west of Alimoghul and east of the Spin Gaw river.

*SUCH See SHĀSHĀN

سج

36-44 70-52. A village six miles south of Jurm.

*SŪDŪJ See SHADŪJ

سودوج

37-42 71-32. A village at the confluence of the Suduj Dara and the Panj rivers.

SŪRBAĪTAL

سور بیتل

37–6 68–26. Is described as a rocky ridge on the left of the Kunda Guzar-Hazrat Imam road. The Oxus passes it by a gorge, in which are stones and boulders standing out of the water in winter. Sur means to pull, and baital means a mare, the word thus means “pull mare,” and is said to be applied because alamans used to cross the river here, the men jumping from rock to rock, and pulling their horses after them. This method of crossing is said to be still practised occasionally by peaceful travellers, but it is necessary to have a guide, as the exact road must be followed. The river here is about 200 kulach (400 yards) wide in summer, and half that in winter. The stream at the latter season is not particularly strong.

According to an informant the Sur Baital hill is on the left of bank of the Oxus, at and above the ferry by which the Kabadian road crosses, some five or six miles above the mouth of the Kunduz, and extends down towards the latter river. But the geography about here is very hazy, and it is probable the Sur Baital crossing is some way up, above the mouth of the Waksh. *Sur Baital is to the north of Kala-i-Zal.*

SURKHĀB

سر خ آب

35' to 37' 67' to 70' The great river known first as the Sarkhab, afterwards as the Kunduz or the Aksarai, takes its rise in that lofty watershed called the Hindu Kush and Koh-i-Baba. Its main sources lie in the districts of Bamian, Saighan, and Kamard. The streams watering these three districts unite near Doab-i-Mekhzarin, and lower down in Doshi are joined by the stream which drains Andarab. Thence the Surkhab flows north through the districts of Doshi, Ghorī and Baghlan where it is joined by the important stream which drains the Narin valley. So far the river is called the Surkhab. It now enters Kataghan, where it receives the Turki name of Aksarai; while from Kunduz, where it runs northwest to the Oxus, it is generally known as the Kunduz river. It joins the Oxus at Kulak Toba, 16 miles above Khist Tapa.

Information regarding the Saighan and Kamard streams will be found under those headings in Volume 2; that of Bamian, being the most important of the three, may be described here, though it properly belongs to the Kabul province.

The Bamian valley lies in a deep hollow between the snowy heights of the main range on the right and the Koh-i-Ghandak on the left. It runs from east to west and is about half a mile wide. Broken cliffs of conglomerate 250 to 400 feet high abut on the valley. These cliffs are honey-combed by caves, and amongst them are the niches in which the famous Buddha figures stand. The stream is shallow in the autumn, and only a few yards wide. Just below

Zohak, 9½ miles from Kala Sarkari, the valley turns abruptly to the north-east and becomes a narrow defile enclosed by cliffs. This defile is practicable only to men on foot.

From Shikari to Doab-i-Mekhzarin the rocky gorge through which the river flows is known as the Aodara.

It is lined with lofty inaccessible rock cliffs, which occasionally contract to 20 yards in width. At the mouth of the numerous lateral ravines which join this gorge on each side the cliffs of course recede, and there and at some of the bends the bed of the gorge opens out to a quarter mile in width for about half a mile; but the greater portion of the gorge is a continuous chain of lofty, inaccessible rocky precipices, rising abruptly from the river bed. Cultivation extends up the Aodara for about three-quarters of a mile above Doab, and then ceases. At 6 miles above Doab, at Baghak, there is a Tajik hamlet perched on the hillside, but its inhabitants mainly cultivate the Kaftar Khana and upper Zarsang valleys; and again 13 miles higher up at Jalmish there are inhabitants (Sheikh Ali Hazaras), and the gorge opens out to nearly half mile in width for some three miles in length; but between these places, and again between Jalmish and Shikari, the Aodara is a narrow, rock-bound gorge, with a succession of rapids and small waterfalls in the bed of the river.

By crossing and recrossing the river about 20 times, a horseman can make his way (with unshod horse) from Doab to Baghak; but beyond Baghak to Jalmish, and again between Jalmish and Shikari, the gorge is impassable, except for men on foot.

The river, even in the dry season, is difficult to cross in the narrower portions of the gorge. It is a succession of deep holes and rapids over large boulders. There used to be a better track up the Aodara; but it has been carried away by the river. When the river is high, the Aodara is quite impassable, even for men on foot. Jalmish is now always reached by the road via the Zarsang; and this is the track followed by the foot-runners who carry the Kabul-Badakhshan post in winter. The Saighan stream joins the Aodara about three miles above Doab; but even these lower 3 miles, which are comparatively speaking easy, are impassable by pack animals, though single horsemen can go. To make a road up the Aodara for even a lightly equipped infantry column during military operations would be quite unfeasible; to make a road even as a civil operation in peace time would be a heavy undertaking.

Viewed as a possible line for a railway passing over the Shibar pass and down the Surkhab valley, as far as the cutting and tunnelling all of which would be in rock — granite, limestone, and trap is concerned, the Aodara could not be pronounced an impossible line; but from Bulola to Doab, 33 miles, the work would be of the heaviest description and entail heavy bridging and tunnelling, and the general gradient would be 1 in 44 between these two places.

Altitude Bulola	7, 913	feet		
Altitude Doab	4, 092	feet		
	3, 821	say	4, 000 feet	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			33 miles	44

Even to reduce this gradient to 1 in 60, considerable winding would be necessary; and this the narrow nature of the gorge would not admit of. A preferable railway line to connect the Shibar pass with the Surkhab valley would appear to be to diverge up the Birgalich valley; and then tunnelling the Jalmish pass reach the Surkhab by winding round the Koh-i-Jaolangah, and then down one of the ridges projecting from it towards Barfak.

At Nagara Khana, three miles above Doab, (Doab-i-Mekhzarin) the Saighan stream joins from the west, while the Kamard joins at Doab. The Kamard is here very swift, and though only 20 to 30 feet wide is 5 feet deep, with awkward, steep, red clay banks. The Bamian is equally swift, but its banks are shelving. It is here about 50 to 60 feet wide, but is only 2'6" deep at most.

Down the Saighan valley comes the road from Bamian, being a part of the winter road from Kabul to Badakhshan, and Turkistan, from Khwajagan to Dahan-i-Iskar, which forms a useful lateral communication between the main routes from Kabul to Haibak. This winter route follows the Surkhab to Ghorī. It was the Amir's intention in 1886 to have made this into a gun road, but not much appears to have been done to it. He travelled by it himself in the spring of 1889, with his whole camp and an escort of troops; it was hastily improved day by day as he advanced.

From Doab the river runs in a deep narrow valley at the foot of the Hindu Kush. On the left bank, for more than 20 miles below Doab, the valley is bounded by tremendous cliffs, through which various big ravines break their way from the watershed on that side. On the right bank are a number of glens, some of them of great extent, running up to the crest line of the Hindu Kush. They are all more or less rocky and difficult. The river is frequently hemmed in by the ends of spurs, and runs through defiles and rockbound gorges, between which are more open spaces. The most remarkable of those are two plains, those of Barfak and Tala. The former is entered at 13½ miles from Doab-i-Mekhzarin, and is 4½ miles in length. Tala is but a short way below Barfak. It is 3½ miles long and 1½ in width. The Doab district ends at the Shutarjangan pass, about 32 miles below Doab-i-Mekhzarin, Shutarjangan itself is a roomy and level space in a bend of the river just below, with some cultivation and hamlets. The next open space of any importance is Dahan-i-Iskar, 45 miles from Doab-i-Mekhzarin. The valley is here three-quarters of a mile wide and continues of about the same breadth, with occasional interruptions, for about a dozen miles till it turns north at Doshi.

Considering the nature of the country, there seems to be a good deal of cultivation in this portion of the valley. Besides the rather considerable amount in the plains of Barfak and Tala, particularly in the latter, there are fields in patches in most places where the soil will admit of crops being raised both in the main valley below Barfak and in the lateral glens. There is also a rather unusual amount of wood, the river being lined with large pada trees (*Populus Euphratica*) in many places to a little below Shutarjangan. The pada trees are sometimes numerous enough to form small woods and groves, mixed with reed beds and jangal of tamarish and reeds. There is also a considerable amount of good grass.

The river is fordable everywhere above Tala, except for a month or two during the spring floods, and frequently in autumn at any point above Shutarjangan. There are a few wooden bridges here and there, but they are not to be depended on.

The elevation of Doab-i-Mekhzarin is about 4,100 feet and Shutarjangan 3,400, while Dahan-i-Iskar is under 3,000. The snowfall at Tala (3,750') is said to be only 6 inches. Below Shutarjangan it seldom lies at all. Harvests are consequently early, about July, while rice, millet, etc., can be grown as a second crop. This portion of the valley is inhabited by Sheikh Ali Hazaras who depend principally on their flocks, with which they go to ailaks in the upper valleys of the Hindu Kush. They are said to possess at least 25,000 head of sheep. They have also between 3,000 and 4,000 small horses and ponies, and some cattle, but no camels. They make barak, felts, etc., like other Hazaras.

The following information was obtained in 1886 with regard to that part of the valley extending from Doab to Dahan-i-Iskar.

A lightly equipped force attended only by mules or ponies and by sappers, could move up this road in dry weather (when the river is fordable), with little or no check from its physical difficulties, as the sapper company working a few hours in advance could improve the track sufficiently for selected pack animals in small numbers. Such a force would find good camping grounds throughout with grass and fuel; and supplies would be procurable at Tala, Barfak, and Doab. Even if grass were not standing it would be found cut and stored in every hamlet.

The road in 1886 was, however, impassable for any large trains of baggage animals or for laden camels. It is said that camels carrying salt from the Ishkamish mines use this road, but it is difficult to credit this and, though a few individual clever camels may perhaps negotiate the difficult bits in the Tangi Anarbuta, a train of laden camels could not do so. To render the road fit for any large number of baggage animals or laden camels in dry season would require the previous work of sappers for ten days.

The estimate of time could not be much reduced by increasing the number of men, as the different sites are contracted, and would not admit of larger parties.

If the river were high and unfordable, the above estimates would have to be largely increased in skilled labour for bridging. Suitable timber would be found at or close to the sites of bridges.

The taifas of Sheikh Ali Hazaras living in the Surkhab and its collateral valleys are, Nekpai, Ash Khoja, Ali Jam, Kara Malli, Kollak, Gaohi, Turmush, and Gadhi.

The Sad-Marda taifa live in the Dara Jalmish; and between them and the Surkhab, Tajiks live at Baghak and up the Dara Zarsang and the Tataris at Doba and up the Kamard valley and at Surkh Kala.

Baghak and the Deraghan Hazaras, as far east as the Shibar pass, belong to the Bamian district.

From Doshi to Kelagai the Surkhab valley is not much more than half a mile wide. The river bed takes up a considerable portion of it. It flows, generally, near the west side. The remainder of the space is the stony daman of the enclosing hills which is much wider on the right than on the left bank. Along the latter there does not seem to be any path practicable for horses. On that side is the immense rocky mass of the Koh Drumbak. On the other, that is left of the road, the hills are lower. In fact, next the valley are at first rocky spurs, not very high, behind which the hills rise to a considerable elevation. They are more or less accessible. The river, generally, if not always, in one channel, is 60 or 70 yards wide, deep, rapid, and unfordable. Its banks are fringed with reeds and small trees.

The river, having run from Doshi in a rather rocky and generally narrow valley, emerges into the Ghorī plain and runs diagonally across its northern end. From thence it escapes, through a short gap in the hills; into the Baghlan plain, and flows along the west side of it. But at Pul-i-Khumri the road to Haibak divides from that to Jar and Khanabad. The former crosses the Ghorī plain and leads to Chashma-i-Sher and thence westward to Haibak. The Badakhshan road continues to follow the Surkhab and passes right through Baghlan to the village of Jar, where the Narin stream comes in. Here the district of Kataghan is entered, and the river, followed by the road from Kabul to Khanabad, which comes down the Narin valley, passes through a defile said to be called the Dara Jalogir. Of the course of the river from this point to the Kunduz we have no information, but the track is said to lead over low hills or downs, on the right bank, and is believed to be a fair camel road the whole way.

The Bangi or Khanabad stream joins the Surkhab (now known as the Kunduz) about 3 miles below the old town of Kunduz. They are of nearly the same size.

SURKHBANDI

سرخ بندى

35-20 68-55. A halting place 6½ miles north of the Walian pass on a route between Ghorband and Khinjan.

SUST

سست

36-59 72-46. Elevation 9,500 feet. A village in Wakhan on the left bank of the Ab-i-Panja. The valley is here broad, being certainly 2 miles in width and covered with brush wood. There is a miserable mud fort a Sust. *Sust is divided into two sections: Sust-i-Bala and Sust-i-Pa'in. The village is about 15 miles southeast of Kala Panja.*

TABAKAN

تپه کن

36-7 68-56. A village in the north of Narin, containing about 40 houses of Barakah Uzbaks.

TAGANAK

تغنک

35-34 69-27. A village in Andarab, situated in a branch of the Parandev glen. It contains 100 houses of Pashai Tajiks. Two miles above Taganak is another village called Dara Sher, which also has about 100 houses of Pashai Tajiks.

*TAGHANAK See TAGANAK 35-34 69-27

تغنک

TAGHRAMANSŪ

تغره من سو

A pass leading from the Little Pamir into the Taghdumbash Pamir over the Sarikol range. It lies 8 miles east by south of the Mihmanyol pass and 2 miles west of Peak Povalo Shveikovski, where the boundaries of the three empires meet.

TĀJIKĀN

تاجکان

36-11 68-44. A small village in Baghlan, about one and a half miles north of Kishlak-i-Kazi. It contains 25 houses of Tajiks.

TĀJIKĀN

تاجکان

35-35 69-34. A village in the Andarab valley, situated at the mouth of a large glen which joins on the right of the valley 11½ miles below Doab-i-Til. It has 40 houses of Pashai Tajiks.

Tajikan is on the main road from Khanabad to Kabul which here leaves the valley and keeps along the hillsides on the north to the Khawak pass. The road over the Til pass leads from Tajikan along the main valley to Doab-i-Til, finally joining the main road near Til on the other side of the Hindu Kush. A third road, which is a bad one, leads up the glen to the north into Khost.

TĀJIKS

تاجک

Such information as exists regarding this race is given in another part but it may here be mentioned that the people inhabiting the hill districts of

Badakhshan proper are, generally speaking, Tajiks or Ghalchas: in Zebak and Shighnan they are almost exclusively Tajiks.

These Tajiks probably represent the descendants of the original Aryan type of face. Their features are good, their complexions fair but weatherbeaten, and their physique respectable; they are polite, hospitable, honest, truthful, with a complete absence of fanaticism, but they are devoid of energy or enterprise, and can scarcely be called warlike though not wanting in hardihood or courage. They belong as a rule to the Shiah sect of the Muhammadan persuasion, but many, especially those in Zebak, Shighnan and Wakhan, have adopted Maulai or Rafizi tenets and are in touch with their co-religionists in Bombay. They do not all speak the Ghalcha dialects. In Badakhshan proper and Gharan, a Persian dialect is the mother-tongue, while in Munjan, Ishkashem, Shighnan and Wakhan, various Ghalcha dialects are spoken, though Persian also is very generally understood. Besides those in Badakhshan, there are also some 10,000 Tajiks in the Kataghan districts.

In Andarab and Khinjan	7,000
In Narin, about	1,000
In Ghorī, about	2,000
Total	10,000

*TAKHĀR

تخار

35—47 to 37—36 69—10 to 70—29. In 1970, Takhar is described as follows: a province in northeastern Afghanistan, constituting the northern part of what used to be the Kataghan province. The province, welayat, is bounded by the following provinces or states: In the north — the Amu Daria and the Soviet Union; in the west — Kunduz and Samangan; in the east — Badakhshan; in the south — Kapisa.

The province has an area of 17,537 square kilometers, ranking 15th in size; the population is estimated at 506,636. The province is divided into the following administrative divisions: Bangi, Alakadari; Chah Ab, Fourth Degree Woleswali; Chal, Alakadari; Eshkamesh, Fourth Degree Woleswali; Farkhar, Fourth Degree Woleswali; Khwaja Ghar, Fourth Degree Woleswali; Rustaq, Second Degree Woleswali; Yangi Kala, Fourth Degree Woleswali; Darqad, Alakadari; Warsaj, Alakadari; Kalafgan, Alakadari.

The major rivers in this province are the Amu, Kokcha, and Taloqan; the major mountains are the Ambar, Makhaw, Kalafgan, Taqcha Khana, Gul Piyaz, and the Warsaj; and the most important passes are the Darwaza and the Warsaj.

The economy of the province depends primarily on farming and handicrafts. Corn, cotton, and wheat are grown and carpets are woven. Two-thirds of the salt used in Afghanistan comes from Taloqan, the capital of Takhar province. Coal and gold is also produced.

The province is under the administration of a governor (in 1970, Muhammad Karim Ferotan).

Educational institutions include about 65 village schools, 25 elementary schools, 8 middle schools, 3 high schools, and one vocational school. Of these totals, 4 village and 3 primary schools are for girls. (Afghan statistical information varies on the above data). Also see Taloqan and Kataghan.

TAKHNĀBĀD

تخن آبار

37-21 69-46. A village of 154 houses at the southern end of the Chayab district, about 2 miles from Chayab.

This village is inhabited chiefly by weavers, who carry on their thriving trade and are well-to-do and respectable people.

TAKHTA SANG

تخته سنگ

35-22 68-54. A hamlet north of the Kaoshan pass.

TAKHT-I-BĀDŠHĀH

تخت بادشاه

35-18 68-58. A halting place 4 miles north of the Kaoshan pass.

TAKHT-I-KABĀD QOBĀD

تخت قبار

37-5 68-18. A ferry with one boat over the Oxus above the junction of the Kunduz river and below that of the Waksh.

*TAL KOTAL-I-TAL see TIL

تا

35-36 69-44. A pass linking the provinces of Baghlan and Kapisa.

*TALA TĀLA O BARFAK

تاله و برفك

35-25 68-14. A district, Alakadari, containing the villages of Tala and Barfak, both located on the Pul-i-Khumri river.

*TĀLOQĀN

تالقان

36-44 69-33. *In 1970, Taloqan is the administrative capital of Takhar province. Before Afghanistan was divided into 28 administrative districts in 1963, Taloqan included both the town of that name and part of northern Kataghan, which corresponds largely to the present area of Takhar. The name Taloqan has been spelled variously: older maps usually give Talikhan, which comes closer to the actual pronunciation of the word, while new Afghan maps and gazetteers spell Taloqan or Taloq-an (an being a suffix with the meaning of pass.). Afghan gazetteers of 1955 give the following data regarding the number of extended family units:

1. The town of Taloqan and surroundings, 147 homes; Bahak, 450; Ahan-dara, 269; Sarai Sang, 275; Qalburs, 262; Qara Bai, 224; Shush Dara, 226; Nahr Chaman and Nahr Sa'id, (Safid) 191; Badam Dara, 139; Khatayan, 192;

Pas Moghol, 110; Shorab, 191; Pusht Rud Tarbuz, 164; Parchap, 113; Surtu, 175; Hazar Sham', 118; Chashma Shir, 178; Chaharbaghrai, 57; and other areas south of the Taloqan river including Dara Namak Ab with 76 villages and 3,456 houses.

2. In Rustak and vicinity there are 12 villages with 1,212 housing units, and in the district there are about 67 more villages with 1,912 units.

3. Ishkamish includes in the area of Chal 16 villages with about 1,340 units; and in Bangi and Siyab there are four villages with 360 units. In the rest of Ishkamish there are a few more villages with 510 houses.

4. Chah Ab includes 46 villages with 3,500 homes.

5. Yangi Kala and Darqad includes 384 units.

6. Farkhar and Kalafghan have 954 units, and Warsaj an additional number.

7. Khost o Fereng has ten villages with 1610 units and additional villages with altogether 2,510 homes.

8. Khwaja Ghar has four major villages: Hazar Bagh, Mamey, Dasht Archi, and Khushkalani which have altogether 1,100 units. In 1914, Taloqan was described as follows:

A large village 21 miles east of Khanabad, situated in a fertile plain on the right bank of the Talikhan (Taloqan) river, and surrounded by down-like hills. It is said to contain 2,000 inhabitants. It is considered the healthiest and best part of the low country of Kataghan. The road from Faizabad to Khanabad passes through it. There is also a road to Rustak which is 3 marches distant. There is no bridge over the river; only a ford, which is good.

There is a bazar of 250 shops, and market is held twice a week. There is also a considerable trade in leather and hides with Kabul. Also see Takhar and Kataghan.

TĀL-I-MIR GHĀZĪ

تالی میر غازی

35-46 69-19. A village of 15 houses of Tajiks at the junction of the Murgh and Shashan glens.

*TĀLOQĀN See TĀLIKHĀN 36-44 69-33

تالقان

*TĀLUQĀN See TĀLIKHĀN 36-44 69-33

تالقان

TAMBŪNAH

تمبونه تن بونه

35-37 69-35. A village in the Andarab valley, 4 miles above Pul-i-Isar. It contains 20 houses of Pashai Tajiks.

*TANBŪNAH See TAMBŪNAH 35-37 69-35

تن بونه

TANDURA

تندره

35-49 68-30. The name applied to the head of the Narin valley.

The Tandura Kalan mountain is at the head of the Warchi glen, which joins the Narin valley from the east, 3 miles below Yaram. See Narin.

TANGI

تنگی

36-58 69-57. The valley of the Kokcha above Faizabad is so called. About 10 miles below Boharak, the plain of Farhad closes in and the Kokcha enters a narrow gorge. In some places this gorge is cliff-bound and obstructed by rocks, over which the river courses, in the flood season, in a succession of rapids; at others it opens out somewhat, and affords space to a few small villages. The gorge may be said to extend the whole way from the lower end of the Farhad plain to Faizabad, a distance of about 14 miles, though just above the town on the left bank a narrow terrace, of about two miles in length, is formed at some height above the river. On this terrace, between the river and the hills, stand the villages and orchards of Chittah – a green and shady strip, the resort, in summer, of all who can escape the stifling heat of the town.

At Tangi Faizabad, a hamlet about 6 miles above Faizabad, there is said to be a good wooden bridge over the Kokcha.

TANGSHAB TANGSHŪ

تنگ شب

38-00 71-16. Also called the Gulsar. A glen which descends from the ridge dividing Shiwa from the Oxus valley and joins that river just below Waznud which is on the opposite (right) bank. The glen forms the boundary between Roshan and Darwaz (Afghan).

*TANGSHŪ See TANGSHAB 38-00 71-16

تنگ شو

*TANŪRA See TARNAO 36-1 69-19

تنوره

*TAPAKAN See TABAKAN 36-7 68-56

تپه کن

*TARANG

ترنگ

36-55 71-3. A village located about 17 miles southeast of Khairabad.

TARNAO TANŪRA

تنوره

36-1 69-19. A glen which joins the Narin valley from the west above Khwaja Ejran. Up it a track, said to be practicable for camels, leads to Narin. The glen is inhabited by 12 families.

TĀWA SHĀH

تاوه شاه

36-30 69-18. An easy pass on the road from Khwaja Ejran in Narin to Ishkamish. Said to be practicable for camels.

*TĀZĀN

تازان

35-36 68-46. A village in the Doshi district, situated along the edge of a big deposit on the right of the Andarab valley, 5 miles below the village of Gazan. It has a population of 100 families of Gawi Hazaras.

*TESHKĀN

تَشْكَان

36-51 70-12. A valley in Badakhshan, west of Faizabad. It is a secluded valley little more than a musket shot across, and is washed by a fine stream, along the margin of which are some large and aged mulberries.

The Teshkan valley lies on the Faizabad-Taloqan road between Darem and Kishm. The principal villages are Teshkan Muzafari, and an ancient ruined fort named Kala Zafar on a craggy ridge. Near the latter was once the seat of government of the ancient Mirs of Badakhshan.

THALI

تَلِی تیلی

35-48 70-49. A village of 40 families in Munjan. *It is south of Kala-i-Shah on the right bank of the Munjan river.*

TIL

تِل

35-36 69-44. Elevation about 11,700 feet. A pass over the Hindu Kush, south of the Khawak, crossed by a road from Tajikan to Til. This is a short cut to a portion of the main Kabul-Khanabad road which goes over the Khawak pass, but is a more difficult one, the Til pass being only just practicable for mules.

*TĪLĪ See THALI 35-48 70-49

تیلی

TĪRĀBĀD

تیرآباد

36-27 71-18. A village of 30 houses on the left bank of the Sanglich branch of the Warduj river, about 5 miles above Zebak.

TĪRGĀNĪ

تیرگانی

37-5 70-36. A village of 20 families on the outskirts of Faizabad. *It is on the right bank of the Kokcha, about 1/2 mile east of the town.*

TĪRGIRĀN

تیرگران

36-39 71-6. A village in the Warduj valley on the right bank of the stream. This village, containing 30 houses, is situated on an elevation above the river.

A stream takes its rise in a ravine near the village, and, watering the fields around, falls into the Kokcha. Fruit trees, such as apple, pear, walnut, apricot, and mulberry, are abundant. The inhabitants are Shiah Tajiks.

A fort to hold the wing of an infantry battalion was being built here in 1904.
The village is about 40 miles southeast of Khairabad.

TĪRGIRĀN

تیرگران

36-7 70-58. There is a lofty mountain of this name in Munjan. It is at least 20,000 feet high and on a clear day can be seen from the Dorah pass in a westwardly direction, apparently about 20 miles distant.

TĪRGIRĀN

تیرگران

35-36 69-28. Elevation 6,450 feet. A village in the Andarab valley, south of Pul-i-Isar. It contains 50 houses of Tajiks. Near it a ravine joins the Parandev glen from the right. It is called Ogdara. A village known by the same name stands at its mouth, and contains 18 houses.

*TĪBATAY See TĪPATAĪ 36-18 68-56

نوبه تی

TĪKHA See RUSTAK

توخه

37-6 69-47. *A village about two miles northwest of Rustak.*

TOKHTA

نخنه

A section of the Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

TĪLAK See RUSTAK

تولک

37-11 69-46. *A village about eight miles north of Rustak.*

TĪPATAĪ

توپتی

35-18 68-56. An aliak in a branch ravine of the Walian glen, north of Kata Sang and Kaoshan.

*TULUKSANDA See PĀRSHŪ 35-36 70-49

پارشو

TUN TUND DARA

تند داره تند داره

35-49 68-30. A valley which descends northeast to the Ghorī plain. Where entered by the Chasma-i-Sher to Dahan-i-Kaian road via Dahana, three and a half miles from the former place, it is a level dasht, about one mile wide, covered with rich grass, and numbers of cattle and brood mares belonging to the Dai Mirak Sheikh Ali Hazaras graze here. About two miles above this point, the valley bends right, contracts to about 200 yards, and is joined by a lateral ravine. The Dahan-i-Kaian road follows the latter, while a camel-track continues up the main valley to Badkak pass. At the junction of the ravine and the Tun Dara stands the Khwaja Khizar Ziarat.

ŪCHIL ŌCHILĪ PASS See YŪST

اوچلی

Elevation 16,350. 36-50 72-53

*UCHDRAGH See ISHTRAGH 36-38 71-43

اوچدرگ

ŪCH KUDUK

اوچ کدک اوچ قدوق

36-47 69-37. A village in Kataghan on the Kabul-Khanabad-Rustak-Samti Bala road 8½ miles northeast of Taloqan.

There is a pass of that name 3½ miles beyond the village towards Rustak.

UMAKAĪ See SHŪLUKTŪ 35-46 68-31

امکی شولکتو

*UMŌL

امول

36-49 71-4. A village on the Warduj river about 30 miles north of Zebak.

ŪNĪ OWNAY

اونی

Elevation 15,700 feet. A difficult pass over the Eastern Hindu Kush about 10 miles northeast of the Dorah pass. A track leads to it from Sanglich on the Badakshan side.

The pass is quite impracticable for animals, but could be used by men on foot to turn the Dorah pass. *A pass of this name is in Maidan province, west of Kabul.*

ŪRGAND

اورگند اورگنت

36-49 72-4. A wretched little village in Wakhan, on the left bank of the Ab-i-Panja. It contains perhaps about 50 inhabitants. Both above and below the village the valley is narrowed to a defile by projecting spurs. It is the last village in the Sad-i-Khandut.

*ŪRGUNT See DURGAN and ŪRGUND 36-49 72-4

اورگنت

ŪRTABEL

اورته بل

37-24 74-27. Elevation about 14,000 feet. An easy pass over the Nicolas range between the Great and Little Pamirs about 15 miles east of the Benderski pass, *and about 20 miles northeast of Bozai Gunbad.*

*ŪSHKĀN

اوشکان

36-57 70-59. A village on the road from Zebak to Faizabad.

USHNAGĀM OSHNŪGĀN

اشنکام اشنوگان

36-17 70-39. A small valley which joins the Kokcha river on its left bank, 5 miles above Firgamu. There are several villages in the valley and also

a short cut up it to the Anjuman valley for men on foot. *A mountain, called Sar-i-Ushnugan is east of the valley at 36-18 and 70-27.*

*USHTURGHĀL See ISHTARGHĀL 36-13 68-53

اشتر غال

UZBAKS

ازبك

37-9 70-16. For information regarding the Uzbaks living in Badakhshan, see Kataghan. A more detailed account of the Uzbek tribe generally is given in vol. 5. *A village of this name is located about 30 miles northwest of Faizabad.*

VĀĪR

واير ووير

37-28 71-30. A well-cultivated valley draining to the left bank of the Panja, nearly opposite the mouth of the Suchan valley. It is the most fertile valley of Shighnan, and has 12 villages, all lying on the skirts of the Ghar Zabin mountains, with cultivation in the plain.

*VARĀM See WARAM 37-3 73-49

ورم

*VERĀN See KAMAR BĪDA 35-28 70-52

وران

VICTORIA Or SAR-I-KUL See SARIKOL

سر قول زور كول

37-(24-26) 73-(34-46). Elev. 13,390 feet. A lake in the Great Pamir at the head of the Pamir branch of the Oxus, which now forms the boundary between Russian and Afghan territory.

The following is from Pamir Boundary Commission's report: – "Lake Victoria lies about 12 miles west of the watershed between the Pamir river and a tributary of the Aksu called Kokmamar, and presents the appearance of an intensely blue mirror, 12 miles long and from 1½ to 2½ miles wide, reflecting the rugged outlines of snow-capped mountains on either side.

Lake Victoria is only 400 feet higher than Lake Chakmaktin and about 500 feet below the watershed. The sources of the lake are warm springs beneath the surface, and an affluent, about 14 miles long, which rises in the northern slopes of the valley not far from the pass to Jarti Gumbaz known as Yangi Diwan.

The relative height of the mountains enclosing the lake is considerably greater than that estimated by previous travellers. They run to between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the lake level on the south side, and to over 4,000 feet on the north.

*WĀDĪ YUMGĀN See YĀMGĀN 36-47 70-47

وادی یمگان

WĀGHĀR DARA

واغار دره

36-51 70-49. A village in Badakhshan, 15 miles west of Jurm, situated in a well-cultivated valley, which is inhabited by nomads.

By the Waghar Dara there is a direct route from Jurm to Faizabad through Ishpingao. *The village is about two miles northwest of Jurm.*

WĀGH DARA ĀGH DARA

واغدره آغدره

35–27 69–18. A village in Khinjan, containing 20 families of Tajiks.

WĀKHĀN

واخان

36–51 to 37–29 72–45 to 73–30. A district in the extreme northeast of the province. It lies to the north of the Hindu Kush, and comprises that portion of the Great Pamir which lies to the south of the Lake Victoria branch of the Oxus, the Little Pamir, the valley of the Ab-i-Wakhan, and the southern half of the valley of the Panja on the left bank of the river from Kala Panja down to Ishkashem.

It was formerly ruled by its own Mirs, and included the whole drainage area of the Panja.

Since 1883 the province has been ruled by an Afghan hakim, who is under the orders of the Governor of Badakhshan. Wakhan is divided into four "sads," each under an aksakal, namely, —

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Sad-i-Sarhad. | (3) Sad-i-Khandut. |
| (2) Sad-i-Sipanj. | (4) Sad-i-Ishtragh. |

The last named was once an independent principality. Its aksakal is the hereditary Naib of Wakhan.

The population in 1883 was about 6,000, i. e., — 300 houses. A house in Wakhan means a family hamlet, and may consist of from 12 to 50 people; but 20 may be taken as a fair average. The population now is probably less as there is said to have been a considerable emigration to Russian territory of late years.

Another estimate is as follows:

Sad-i-Sarhad, 122 houses	Sad-i-Panja, or Sipanj, 65 houses.
Sad-i-Khandut, 87 houses.	Sad-i-Ishtragh, 60 houses.

The inhabitants of Wakhan are of medium height. The men have a distinct Tajik type of face, and, generally speaking are very handsome. Their faces are much tanned by exposure to sun and wind, but they are naturally a fair race, while blue eyes are very common among them.

They wear chapkans or chogas of wool, with postins of untanned sheepskins. Those who can afford it have turbans, but the greater number are content with caps fitting close to the head. Their garments being tattered and sadiy out of repair, give them a savage, reckless air. The women wear long, white woollen gowns, and those who can procure it tie a piece of cotton cloth about the head. Among the articles which they bring for barter are handkerchiefs made from the silk called lab-i-ab, the produce of worms, reared on the banks of the Oxus. These and ornamented chapkans are intended as

presents for the chiefs. To these poorly-clad mountaineers coarse fabrics are more useful. The flocks of the Wakhi constitute his riches, or rather enable him to endure the ills to which his bleak, high-lying valley exposes him. The skin and fleece of the sheep supply him with every article of dress, in preparing which both women and men find their winter's employment. The women clean and spin the wool while the men weave it into cloth. The valuable wool of Tibet, from which the costly shawls of Kashmir are fabricated, or at least a wool that has all its good qualities, is yielded by the goat of Wakhan.

The principal crops in Wakhan are peas, beans, millet, and barley. Wheat is likewise grown, but only to a very limited extent and that only below Kala Panja. In April the seed is put into the ground, and in July the harvest is reaped. The land requires to be irrigated, and, to yield even a moderate crop, must be richly manured. The strong wind that blows with little intermission throughout the winter and spring down the valley of the Oxus is unfavourable to vegetation.

Fruit-trees do not grow in Wakhan, except at Ishtragh. About Kala Panja the only trees are willow and birch, while above Sarhad juniper is the most common tree. From Khandut downwards thick groves of poplars are common in the villages.

The houses resemble those in Badakhshan, except that, instead of the central fire-place, they have large stoves after the Russian fashion. These occupy an entire side of the house, and throw so general a warmth, that a Wakhi's humble roof is most comfortable quarters. The smoke is somewhat annoying. It is not uncommon for six families to live together, not in separate apartments as in Badakhshan, but in one or at most two rooms. The inhabitants of Wakhan are called Wakhis. They nearly all belong to the Maulai sect, and pay fees to Agha Khan of Bombay.

They are all Shiah, and follow the religion of Imam Jafir Sadik. They profess to believe in the transmigration of souls, and deny a heavenly existence, and say that when the soul leaves the body, it enters another body, according to good or evil deeds done in this life. (*This is disputed by some as slander of the Ismaili sect.*)

They do not fast. They have a book called "Kalim-i-Pir" but they show it to no one.

They look upon Mir Agha Khan of Bombay as their spiritual leader and always put aside $\frac{1}{10}$ of their goods and their alms for him, and they call these goods their lord's property – mal-i-sarkar. They entrust it to his representative, whom in this country they call the pir. The abode of Agha Khan, i. e., Bombay, they look on as their Mecca. Whenever any one has been to Bombay, all the inhabitants around about come round him and kiss his hands and feet, and look upon his body as blessed; and in his tribe he receives the title of Haji.

The inhabitants of Wakhan are divided into four tribes, viz, Khaibar-Kitar, Beg-Kitar, Hasan-Kitar, Mirhiya-Kitar.

Yaks, cattle, ponies, goats, and sheep are largely reared; in fact, thanks to the excellent pastures of Wakhan, the chief wealth of the people lies in their flocks and herds. A considerable amount of wool is exported. Traders from Yarkand bring cotton and silk, and formerly took back ponies, sheep, and warm chogas. Rice, salt, and cotton cloth are imported from Badakhshan. Dried mulberries from Warduj are used in place of sugar. There are no bazars in Wakhan, nor any approach to a town. Near Patur there is said to be an abandoned silver mine. The people are generally classed as Ghalchas, and their dialect, which like that of the other hill Tajik states is of the Iranian family is known as Wakhi; but Persian is also generally spoken. The climate is without doubt very severe. Snow lies for half the year, and the fierce wind known as the Bad-i-Wakhan is excessively bitter.

The Wakhis have no warlike instincts, are not in the least fanatical, and rarely carry arms. The secluded situation of their country and its unattractive character have saved it from being often subjected to invasion, and this immunity has rendered this hardy race gentle and peaceful in character. The people are very hospitable, and decidedly loveable. They have little enterprise, and seldom travel much.

The western boundary of Wakhan is the broad spur between Patur and Ishkashem. The best position, however, for defending Wakhan is the long, low spur (an old glacier bed) between Kazideh and Patur.

The routes leading southwards from Wakhan lead over the Irshad, Khora Bohrt, Gazan, Shawitakh, Baroghil, Kankhun, Ochili or Yust, Kach, Kotgaz or Sad Istragh, passes, all leading to Chitral territory, except the Irshad, which leads to Hunza. The Ochili, Kach and Kotgaz routes are merely foot-paths; the remainder when open are practicable for ponies. There are two routes to Yarkand; the one by the Great Pamir is used in summer when the Sarhad route is rendered impracticable by water; that by Sarhad and the Little Pamir in winter, it being the more direct.

The Afghans are reported to have established small posts of about 10 men each (probably Khasadars) on all the routes leading into Wakhan.

WĀKHJĪR WAKHRUJUI

واخجیر روان

37—6 74—29. Elevation 16,150 feet. A pass leading from the Taghdumbash Pamir over the Sarikol range into the Pamir-i-Wakhan, or upper valley of the Ab-i-Wakhan. It is crossed by a route from Hunza which first leads over the Kilik pass to the Taghdumbash and thence over the Wakhjir to Wakhan. The pass is described as easy except for snow and is practicable for laden mules from about July to September. *The Chinese name of the pass is: "Wa Ho Chi Erh Shan K'ou."*

WĀKHNĪDEŌ See RĀGH 37—(30—39) 70—(22—35) واخنیډو راغ

*WĀKHRŪJŪĪ See WĀKHJĪR 37—6 74—29 واخ روجوی

*WĀKHSHĪ See YAKSHI 36—49 70—10 واخشی

WĀLA واله

A section of the Sheikh Ali Hazaras.

WALĪĀN ولیان

35—16 68—54. A pass over the Hindu Kush, lying west of the Kaoshan. It is crossed by a road from Khinjan to Ghorband and is said to be practicable for Afghan camels.

The pass apparently receives its name from Walian, a village containing about 60 houses of Pathans and Hazaras, situated in, and about 5 miles from the mouth of the glen running north from the foot of the pass into the Khinjan portion of the Andarab valley. *The village is called Dahana-ye-Waliyan.* 36—36 68—52.

*WALYĀN See WALĪĀN 36—36 68—52 ولیان

*WANDYĀN WONDYĀN وندیان
37—36 70—13. A village on the Dawang river about 45 miles northeast of Faizabad.

WARAM ورم

37—3 73—49. Elevation 12,700 feet. A narrow valley in Wakhan, which separates the Dasht-i-Mirza from the Dasht-i-Langar. It forms an excellent encamping ground, as water, forage, and firewood are all abundant.

The Waram pass between Lake Victoria and Langar is a mere hunters' track, open only for a few months in the year, and not practicable for laden animals.

WARCHĪ ورجی

35—59 69—13. A ravine entering the upper Narin valley from the east about three miles below Yaram. Half-a-mile up is a village, partly permanent, of about 40 families of Absinarahs. A path leads up the glen to the Tandura Kalan mountain at its head.

WARDŪJ WARDŪCH وروچ

36—9 to 37—1 70—47 to 71—35. A valley of Badakhshan, watered by one of the branches of the Kokcha river, extending from Robat-i-Chihiltan in

the south to Yardar in the north (a distance of about 40 miles) below which the Barak district begins.

Near Robat-i-Chihiltan the valley is very narrow; it then opens out up to Tirgiran, and again becomes very narrow between Tirgiran and Sofian. The valley is well cultivated and there are villages at short intervals on both banks. The hills are steep and bare. The climate of the valley from Robat-i-Chihiltan to Robat is very cold, and fruit trees do not grow; but from Kazdeh to Safed Dara the climate becomes warmer and fruit trees abound, such as mulberry, apricots, apples, grapes (poor quality) and walnut trees.

Cultivation. — Wheat, a little barley and beans are grown. At and below Yardar rice is grown.

The villages of Warduj are as follows:

Houses		Houses	
Kishran	?	Barabara	?
Ushtakan	?	Kawe	?
Deh Kilat	50	Yalijgireo	?
Robat-i-Chihiltan	6	Tirgiran	60
Kobak	12	Sufian	10
Kazdeh	50	Bashan	8
Safed-dara	40	Pasha	4
Ghachan	?	Yomul	20
Rukhshan	?	Khush-pin	4
Barara	10	Zu	8
Ghaneo	?	Yazhkacha	?
Yakh-shira	?	Kush-dara	6
Tarang	8	Dashtak	?
Chakiran	30	Yardar	18
Shufachan	30	Pas-i-bash	?
Uskan	?		

The people in this valley are of two races: Turkis and Tajiks. Of Turkis there are four sections: (1) Ali Mogal; (2) Chonak; (3) Kultatai; (4) Chuchi Mogal. These speak the Turki language. They are not indigenous inhabitants of the Warduj, but bought the land from the people and settled there. The other race are Tajiks, and speak Persian. They are related to the Turkis, and the Turkis to them, by marriage. In this valley the Turkis have dumba (fat-tailed) sheep, and the Tajiks ordinary long-tailed sheep. Both Turkis and Tajiks keep ponies.

The total population of valley down to Yardar may be taken at about 1,000 or 1,200 souls.

Chakiran is the principal village and the residence of the Arbab. The Hakim of Warduj lives at Jurm.

WARG

ورگ

36-40 71-50. A village in Wakhan, on the left bank of the Ab-i-Panja. It consists of half a dozen tiny hamlets containing in the aggregate about 200 people. It is a pleasantly situated village, with large groves of poplars and much cultivation. Opposite Warg the river is rapid in a narrow cliff-bound defile.

*WARK See WARG 36-40 71-50

ورك

***WARSAJ**

ورسج

35-49 69-58. A pass over the Hindu Kush on the road from Warsaj to Rokha. There is also a town of Warsaj (36-13 70-2) which is the seat of the Alakadari of Warsaj, province of Takhar.

WĀSHARVĀ

واشروا

37-33 71-27. A river flowing into the Panja on its left bank, just above Bar Panja. Up its valley is the summer route to Badakhshan by the Ghar Zabin pass. Near its mouth the river branches off into seven channels, which, with the intervening islets, spread over more than a half a mile, and of which the fifth or sixth branches are the deepest and difficult to cross on account of the rapidity of the current.

WAZĪT

وزیت

36-59 72-47. Elevation 9,500 feet. A hamlet on the right bank of the Ab-i-Wakhan about 12 miles above Kala Panja.

WĪLŪ

ویلو

35-55 70-53. A village of 15 to 20 families in Munjan.

*WONDYĀN See WANDYĀN 37-36 70-13

وندیان

WULF

ولف

36-2 71-15. A small village in Munjan devastated by Kafirs; it has excellent cultivation and its lands are tilled by men of Mian Shahr, distant 2 miles.

The Wulf pass (Alias Nghar) is the name of the pass over the Hindu Kush crossed between Mian Shahrud Apsai. It is not far from the Wulf cultivation. From Wulf to Ahmad Diwana is one long day's march. The road over the pass is about to be made by the Sipah Salar. It is a very high pass. Horses can with difficulty cross it in summer.

*WURM See WARAM 37-3 73-49

ورم

*YĀ ASĪCH

يا اسيج يا سج

37-4 71-17. A village on the Yagharda river about eight miles east of Madrasa. Afghan gazetteers list a village called Yasij as about 28 miles east of Khairabad, located at 37-59 and 71-15.

YAFTAL, HAFTAL

يفتل هفتل

37-(10-22) 70-(16-37). A district lying immediately north of Faizabad. It is a hill tract, fertile and well populated. The people are Tajiks. There is a route leading from Haftal Bala to the Khwaja Parwaz Pass between Ragh and Shiwa. This is the summer route to Bar Panja.

The population of the district is estimated at -

	Villages	Houses	Souls
Haftal Bala	130	2,060	10,300
Haftal Pain	93	1,400	7,000

almost certainly an excessive estimate.

YĀGHŪRDĀ YĀGHARD

ياغوردا ياغرر

36-59 71-24. A pass leading from Andaj in Gharan to the Sarghilan valley of Badakhshan. It is closed from the end of November till May. The route is a difficult one with many ascents and descents. 40 miles east of Khairabad.

*YAKA BANDE See KŪNĪGĀŌ 35-40 68-51

يکه بنده

YAK ĀŌLANG

يکاولنگ

A village in Khinjan, containing 40 houses or Garhi Hazaras. *There is also a district of this name in Bamian.*

YAKA BUTA

يکه بته

36-10 68-31. An easy pass, practicable for camels, at the head of the Sharsharak valley.

YAKHAK

يخک

35-25 68-50. A ravine which runs into the Walian glen from the west. There is a path up it and over a pass into the Kuru glen.

YAKHPAJ

يخ پی

35-54 69-12. A ravine which descends north to the Narin valley. Above the village of Khwaja Khizar - 20 houses Chinaki Uzbaks - the valley divides, forming two glens. The right branch is called the Dara Sujan, the

other Yakpaj. There is a track up the former to Khinjan, which is considered a good camel road. Abdur Rahman is said to have once followed this route with a force; but there is reported to be very little water, though the hills are sparsely wooded. The hill at the top of the glen is called the Koh-i-Sujan. The road crosses it by the Khashka pass.

Buzdara is a small village in the Yakhpaj valley containing only 12 houses of Ishans. About 4 miles higher up the glen is the spring of Yakhpaj. There is a road through Buzdara to Andarab, but it is said to be difficult. From Yakhpaj spring to the Kotal-i-Margh it is 12 miles, and there is no water on the road, neither any habitations.

The latter road apparently crosses the Yakhpaj or Kasab pass.

*YAKHPAY See YAKHPAJ 35-54 69-12

يخ پی

YAKHSERIGHĀR

يخسر غار

35-39 70-52. A pass north east of the Kamarbida pass leading from the Presun valley into the Munjan valley. This pass is used by thieves and is only open for a short time in summer.

YAKSHĪ WĀKHSHĪ

واخشی

36-49 70-10. A valley running north and south, east of the Mashad pass. The stream in the valley is bridged. *There is also a village of the same name in this valley.*

*YĀLŪR

یا لور

37-37 70-15. A village on the confluence of the Rawenjab and Panj rivers.

YĀMĀK

یاماک

36-14 70-32. A small valley that joins the Anjuman valley from the northwest at War-Warzu. There are several small villages up this valley, the lower end of which is densely wooded with small willows.

YĀMCHĪ

یا مچی

35-54 68-29. A section of Tajiks, living at Dahna of Ghorī, and numbering about 80 families. *This village is located in the vicinity of Chashma-i-Jungan. Another place of this name is located about two miles north of Rustak.*

YĀMGĀN WADI YUMGĀN

یا مکان

36-47 70-47. Yamgan is a district of Badakhshan watered by the Kokcha river. The valley is known as Yamgan from below the village of Sar-i-Sang to the limits of the village of Jurm. The Yamgan valley is one of

the richest districts of Badakhshan. The principal villages are Jurm and Hazrat-Saiyad, which are noted for their orchards. The chief crops are rice and wheat; barley is also grown. The inhabitants are Tajiks who speak Persian and are Sunnis. There are also some Maulais. The Hakim of Yamgan lives at Jurm; he also administers the districts of Warduj and Barak.

The following are the villages with number of houses of Yamgan.

Villages	Number of houses	Villages	Number of houses
Spijmi		Shujchan	30
Giar		Farghamiru	40
Hazrat Saiyad		Iskan	40
or Shah Nasir Pir	75	Firgamu	30
Kalanzar	40	Gharmai	30
Sar-i-Sel	20		

*YANGĪ YANGAY

36-1 70-1. A village on the Tagab-i-Miyanshahr, about 18 miles south of Warsaj. ینکی

YANGĪ KALA Or YANG KALA

ینکی قلعه (قلا)

37-28 69-36. Also called Jan Kala, a village situated on the left bank of the Oxus, south of the junction of the Rustak stream with that river. The Oxus is here crossed by a ford between this village and Sayad on the opposite bank.

In 1905 a difficulty, which might have developed into a serious boundary dispute, arose owing to a change in the main channel of the Oxus at this point. In February of that year the Governor of Badakhshan reported to the Amir that the river at Yangi Kala ran in two channels of which the one on the Afghan side had formerly been the larger, but that a few years previous to the date of his report the main stream had become deflected near Yarim Tapa and now flowed through the channel on the Russian side, leaving the left channel nearly dry.

The Russians still claimed the island which had been theirs, but which was now by a freak of the river practically a part of the Afghan bank, and sent their subjects with guards across the main stream to graze on it.

The matter has apparently not yet been settled, and if the circumstances still are as reported in 1905, the Russians have obtained a footing on the left bank with the opportunity of bridging the main channel when they wish to do so. *Also see Jan Kala.*

In December 1925 another incident occurred in which the island of Orta Tughay, or Darqad, was disputed. The island was finally recognized as Afghan.

YĀŌL

یا ول

36—(49—50) 70—(15—19). Elev. 6,600 feet. A village in the Teshkan valley in Badakhshan. The valley is here very cold and bleak, with a little terrace cultivation on the hillsides. Beans will not grow here and its few mulberry trees look sickly. The walnut, however, flourishes and the few varieties of stone-fruit which are cultivated succeed well. Wheat is the common grain. Donkeys are used here for carriage.

YARAM

یرم

یارم

35—(50—56) 69—(15—16). Elev. 5,830 feet. A village in Narin, situated near the junction of the Yaram and Zardaspan glens 8¼ miles north of the Murgh pass. The Yaram is in fact the head of the Narin valley. About half a mile higher up is another village of the same name; the two together contain 300 houses of Tajiks. Very few supplies can be procured, but perhaps half a battalion might get food for one night. The ravine drains the greater part of the Tandura Kalan mountain, and a path leads up it which appears to cross the watershed north of Tandura. Single horsemen, travelling light, can get over it. It leads into Khost, which is said to be 16 miles from Yaram.

Yaram is divided into two villages: Yaram Sufla and Yaram Ulya.

YARGHASK ĪRGHESAK

یرغسک

36—29 70—47. A valley which joins the Kokcha river from the east 3 miles below the village of Iskan. There is also a village of 30 houses of the same name in this valley.

*YASH See YESH 37—(40—50) 70—(30—45)

یش

*YĀSĪJ See YĀ ĀSĪCH 37—4 71—17

یا سیج

YĀWAK

یا وک

35—28 68—31. A valley which joins the Surkhab from the north, 10 miles above Dahan-i-Iskar. It is a narrow ravine, and a road runs up it and over the hills to the Kaian. Impassable for laden camels, but used by pack bullocks.

YĀWĀN

یا وان

37—33 70—26. A fort in the Ragh valley about two marches from the Oxus. It was once the capital of the Mirs of Ragh. It contains about 70 houses. *Divided into Yawan Bala and Yawan Pa'in.*

*YĀWAR MIYĀNSHAHR

یا وریور میان شهر

36—9 70—3. A village about four miles south of Warsaj. Another village called Yawar is about 30 miles east of Kala Panja. 37—56 73—6.

YĀZIĀ

ياضيا

37–1 73–50. A small glen which joins the Lupsuk glen on its left bank, 9 miles above Baikra in Wakhan.

A footpath leads up the Yazia glen and over the Ghazan pass to Sokhta Robat.

YESH

يشن کوه يشن

37–(40–50) 70–(30–45). The Koh-i-Yesh range separates the Yesh valley from Darwaz. It is said to be lofty and difficult, but there is a road across it from Par-i-Khan to Kala Kof.

The Yesh river is understood to join the Oxus somewhere near Khuldask. *On 1970 maps it is located at 37–(40–50) 70–(14–45).*

The following is a report on the road crossing the Koh-i-Yesh range in 1886: Leaving the stream at Par-i-Kham, after a stiff ascent the road reaches the western extremity of a crescent of bluffs extending towards the east and then round to the south, forming a great amphitheatre, below which the Panja makes a similar bend. Bluffs occur on the extremities of the spurs of the Koh-i-Yesh range, between two of which, somewhere near the centre of the amphitheatre, the river Doaba-i-Yesh descends the cliff as a magnificent cascade. The waterfall is visible on arrival at the crest of the pass above Par-i-Kham and, though about 4 or 5 miles distant, the air is filled with the sound of the falling waters. It is impossible to estimate the height of this grand fall. From the Par-i-Kham pass the road to Ragh leads round and above the amphitheatre, crossing the spurs and the drainage from Koh-i-Yesh at a short distance from the edge of the precipice, and after 5 or 6 miles meets the Doaba-i-Yesh river, which is 44 paces broad and waist deep a few miles above the fall, receiving, before it dashes down to the depths below, several of the minor streams just crossed. Below the cascade the river finds its way through low, broken hills into the Panja somewhere in the Khuldask country, and probably a short distance above the fort of that name.

The Yesh pass is located about 5 miles south of Kurnaw.

YOMUL UMOWL See UMŌL

يومل

36–49 71–4. A village in Warduj.

*YŌR See DEH GHULĀMĀN 36–57 73–8

يور

YUCH

يوج

35–37 69–3. Elev. 4,505 feet. A village in the Andarab valley, 12 miles west of Banu and about 11 miles above Khinjan situated on an undulating broken plateau sloping to the west, but having a steep fall to the Yuch ravine

on the east. The plateau is of soft soil, and all the west slope is cultivated. Thirty houses of Abak Hazaras.

Up the Yuch ravine, which is dry and barren, a path leads to Chaharmaghzar in the Bajgah glen.

YUMKHĀNA

یوم خانہ

37-12 73-40. Elev. 11,440 feet. Another name for Jangalik, the first march, distance 18 miles, from Langar Kisht, towards the Great Pamir.

YŪR See also DEH GHULĀMĀN

یور

36-57 73-6. Elev. 10,530 feet. A village in Wakhan, *about 40 miles east of Kala Panja*, on the left bank of Panja, situated on the hill slopes above the river. From Sanin, 2 miles below Yur, a pass, the Kankhun leads over the Hindu Kush to the Yarkhun valley.

YŪST See KALA YŪST

یوست قلعه

36-56 72-50. A hamlet on the left bank of the Ab-i-Wakhan about 14 miles above Kala Panja. A footpath leads from here over the difficult Ochili pass to Rich in Chitral.

ZANGĪ BĀBĀ

زنگی بابا

37-11 69-45. A village 2½ miles north of Rustak on the Kabul-Khanabad-Samti Bala road.

ZANGĪBĀYĀN

زنگی بایان

36-13 68-44. A village in Baghlan, containing 25 houses of Gada Khel Ghilzais.

ZARDĀSPĀN

زر داسپان

35-53 69-15. A glen entering the Narin valley from the south at Yaram. The Kabul-Khanabad road leads down it after passing over the Murgh pass. The glen is of varying width, being narrowest at its commencement and opening out to about 700 yards at its mouth.

ZARDEŌ SAR GHULĀM

زر د یو

37-9 71-2. A river which joins the Warduj river from the northeast above Khairabad. The valley is highly cultivated with wheat, rice, and Indian corn. Fruit is abundant, chiefly pears and apples. The road to Ishkashem runs up the valley. The Sarghilan and Zardeo valleys are said to contain 2,000 houses or 10,000 souls, though probably half the number would be a more accurate estimate. *Zardiv village is about 22 miles north of Khairabad.*

*ZARDIV See ZARDEŌ 37-9 71-2

زر دیو

ZARKHĀN

زر خان

36-35 71-24. Elev. 8,900 feet. A village in Zebak territory on the road from Bun-i-Kotal to Zebak, about 5½ miles northeast of Zebak. It contains about 45 houses, and is a well-built, prosperous-looking place. It and its fields occupy the slopes on the west side of the valley, which is here level and nearly a mile wide; the level portion is a splendid grazing ground.

The village is about 10 miles southwest of Ishkashem.

ZARKHĀR See PĪRKHĀR 36-56 73-27

زر خار

ZARŌGHAR

زر وگر

35-36 68-40. A village in Doshi, inhabited by 100 families of Gawi Sheikh Ali Hazaras. *The village lies to the west of Doshi.*

*ZARTĪGAR See ZARTĪGHĀR

زرتى گر

ZARTĪGHĀR

زرتى غار

36-55 73-25. Elev. 10,700 feet. A camping ground in the Baroghil or Lacha valley in Wakhan. The two routes over the Eastern Hindu Kush from the Yarkhun valley, via the Baroghil and Shawitakh passes, meet here, at 3½ miles from the crest of the latter and lead to Sarhad.

Grazing excellent both in July and September and water from spring and stream. Fuel must be brought from a little distance.

Supplies in limited quantities from Sarhad, 6 miles distant.

ZEBAK

زيباك

36-32 71-21. Elev. 8,500 feet. A village in the Zebak district, situated on the east side of a broad, level, grassy plain, at least a mile wide, formed by the junction of several valleys.

It is reported that the Hakim of the district resides at Zebak, where there is a post office, a custom-house, and some khasadars, and which contains about 70 houses.

ZEBAK (DISTRICT)

زيباك

36-(14-34) 71-(5-22). A district at the southeast corner of the province. It consist of two main valleys uniting near the village of Zebak. These valleys, with their tributaries, form the sources of the Warduj. The general elevation of the district is from 8,000 feet to 12,000 feet. The climate is severe, and from August to January the strong winds which prevail during those months are particularly trying. There is only one harvest, and barley, beans, and millet are the principal crops. Willow, birch, tamarisk, and poplar are almost the only trees which grow in the district, and there is no fruit. The cultivation is insufficient for the inhabitants, and the deficiency

has to be supplied from Jurm, and the Warduj valley. Zebak is a great grazing district; its meadows afford splendid pasturage, and consequently large flocks and herds are maintained. Ponies and donkeys also are numerous. The width of the two main valleys varies from a few hundred yards to over a mile. The villages belonging to Zebak are: in the valley leading from the Dorah pass – Sanglich, Iskatul, Pareh, Flakh Marikh, Tirabad, Kedah, Zebak, Karkhan, and Gaokhan. In the valley leading from the Nuksan, pass – Deh Gul. In what may be called the Zarkhwan branch – Naicham, Khushpak, Bagir, Surkh Dara, Zarkhwan, Kala-i-Dan, Sangak, Naubad. None of these villages are large, and there are no forts. The total population is probably about 1,500 souls or less, chiefly Persian-speaking Tajiks. At Iskatul and Sanglich, however, the Ishkashem dialect is spoken. The inhabitants therefore probably emigrated from Ishkashem at some remote period, or else Zebak, Ishkashem, and Sanglich were all once inhabited by the same race, who by a later inroad from Badakhshan were displaced from Zebak and forced back south and east. They all belong to the Maulai sect, and Shahzada Lais, now a refugee in Chitral, is their pir, or spiritual chief.

Parts of the Zebak district are very marshy, especially between Bazgir and Kala-i-Dan. The position of Zebak is very important, as it commands all the routes leading from Chitral to Badakhshan, as well as the easy route from Badakhshan to Wakhan, via Ishkashem. The key of the position is the village of Gaokhana, which closes the Warduj valley.

ZĪĀRAT ĀBCHASHMA

زیارت آب چشمه

35–14 69–9. A ziarat in the Zabardagh district round which there is a scattered population.

ZĪĀRAT-I-ĤAẒRAT SAYYID PĪR NAṢĪR

زیارت حضرت سید

36–28 70–49. A village of 50 families in Yamgan, about 9 miles below Firgamu. Supplies of all kinds fairly plentiful. This appears to be the same as Pirnasar, or Mazar Shah Nasir Khusru.

*ZIYĀRAT See ZĪĀRAT

زیارت

ZŌRĀB

زور آب

35–46 68–46. A small village in Kelagai, on the left bank of the Surkhab. It contains 20 houses of Safi Afghans. *The village is about 12 miles south of Pul-i-Khumri.*

ZOR KALA JĪLGA

زر قلعه جلگه

37–19 73–32. A pass leading from the Little Pamir into the Taghdumbash Pamir over the Sarikol range.

*ZŌR KŌL SAR-I-QŌL

زورکول

37-27 73-35. A lake, also called Victoria Lake, from which the Pamir river originates. It forms part of the border with the Soviet Union. See SARIKOL.

ZŌROGHAR

زورغر

35-34 68-35. A village of Doshi, containing 100 houses of Gawi Hazaras.

ZŪJĀN

زوجان

37-30 71-28. A name which is sometimes applied to Shighnan and Roshan. It seems possible that some such Persian epithet as Du-jan may be applied to this country, as it may be called "two lives" on account of the excellence of the climate.

ZŪLFİKĀR DHŪ AL-FIQĀR

زوالفقار

35-37 68-40. A village in Doshi, with a population of about 40 families of Chahil Ghorī Hazaras.

ZŪR

زور

37-8 71-25. Another name for the Arziah pass. *A village with this name is 83 km north of Ishkamish.*

Glossary of Terms

Ab	آب	Water, also a stream or river.
Abdan	آبدان	Used in northern Afghanistan for reservoir or cistern.
Aftab	آفتاب	The sun.
Ahingar	آهنگر	A blacksmith; ahingaran, blacksmiths, is a common name for a village.
Ahu	آهو	Deer; the big deer of the Oxus is called gawaz; kurk-i-ahu is "kurk" made of deer's "pashm"; a gazelle.
Ailak	ایلاق	A summer camping ground or village, in contradistinction to kishlak, winter camp.
Aimak	ایماق	This word means simply nomad; chahar-aimak the four nomad tribes; dowazda-aimak, the twelve nomad tribes, kibchaks.
Ak	آق	White; ak-sakal, white beard, the head man of a village.
'ak	ك	A diminutive suffix, as bazarak, meaning a little bazar; saraiak, a little sarai.
Akhor, or Aokhor	آخور آوخور	A drinking trough, a cylindrical mud trough from which horses eat their bhusa; otherwise a manger; mirakhor, master of the horse, head groom.
Alaf	علف	Grass.
Alakadari	علاقه داری	A district, subdivision.
Alaman	اله مان	A raid, particularly a Turkoman raid; also a party of raiders; rah-i-alaman, a track followed by raiding parties.
Alkhani, or Ulkhani	الخانې	See Ilkhani.
Alparghan or Altarghan	الپرغان	A small bush with a yellow flower, very similar to Iskich.
An	آن	Pass.

Anbar	انبار	A store or granary.
Angur	انگور	Grapes.
Anjir	انجیر	Figs.
Aokhor	آوخور	See Akhor.
Aolia	اولیا	A ziarat or shrine.
Aorez	آب ریز اوریز	A stream of water.
Araba	عربه	A cart.
Aral	آرال	Island; the Aral Sea is said to be so called, because it is full of islands.
Arbab	ارباب	The headman of a village (among Tajiks, and other Persian-speaking peoples).
Archa	ارچه	The juniper tree, "obusht" in Pushtu.
Arg, or Ark	ارگ	Citadel or keep.
Arik	آرق	Canal; yang-arik, the new canal.
Arzan	ارزن	Millet.
Asia	آسیا	Watermill; bad-asia, a windmill.
Asp	اسب	Horse; maidan-i-asp; used as a vague measure of distance, meaning about a quarter, or half, a mile.
Azhdaba	اژدابه	Dragon, often met with as the name of a locality in connection with some legend.
Bad	بار	Wind; badasia, wind-mill; badgir, a ventilator; bad-i-sad-o-bist roz, the wind of 120 days, famous in Sistan and Herat.
Bagh	باغ	Garden or orchard; chahar-bagh, a common name.
Baghat	باغات	The orchard suburbs of a town or village.
Bai (Boi in some dialects)	بای	A title applied to any well-to-do Usbak or Turkoman. It implies an owner of flocks.
Bairak	بیرق	Literally a standard; a company of khasadars.

Baital	بیتال	Mare.
Bala	بالا	High, in contradistinction to "pa'in" low; bala hisar, the high fort, is used indifferently with "ark" for citadel.
Bam, or Bum	بام	Terrace, roof, any flat place or plateau on the top of a cliff; apparently also the cliff or scarp itself. The name Bamian is probably Bam-mian, "between cliffs or terraces."
Band	بند	Literally a dam, frequently used for range.
Bandar	بندر	Road; never used in the sense of market or port.
Barak	برک	Soft cloth woven from sheep's wool and undyed. Superior barak is called "kurk."
Bash	باش	Head; bashi, the headman of anything, as sad-bashi, chief of 100, a captain of khasadars; mingbashi, chief of a 1,000, was a leader of local levies in northern Afghanistan; karawalbashi, chief of outposts.
Bast	بست	Closed or enclosed; diwal bast, surrounded by a wall.
Baz	باز	Hawk; jangal-i-baz, hawk, wood.
Bazgar	بزرگر	A tenant cultivator.
Bed	بید	Willow.
Beg	بیگ	A common title among all Turki-speaking peoples; a beg is a more important person than a "bai;" begler begi, the beg of begs, a high title.
Bel	بیل	A spade.
Bel	بیل	This word is a synonym of "kotal" or "gardan," pass.
Bhusa	بهوسه	Chopped straw. The straw is naturally broken small by the process of threshing with bullocks.

Bini	بینی	Nose; applied to the spur of a hill.
Birinj	برنج	Rice.
Bolak	بلاق	Spring.
Bolak, or Buluk	بولوک	Sub-division of a district, a taluk.
Borida	بریده	Pierced or cleft; sang-borida, the pierced rock.
Bum	بام	See "Bam."
Buriabaf	بوریا باف	Mat or basket-work.
Burj	برج	A tower, or bastion.
Burna	برنا	High; same as "bala."
Buta	بنه	Small brushwood.
Buzghunj	بزغنچ	The gall of the pista, pistachio, tree; it is produced in alternate years with the berry.
Chah	چاه	Well.
Chaharbagh	چهار باغ	See "Bagh."
Chaharmagzar	چهار مغزار	Walnuts; literally "four kernels."
Chakao	چکاو	A waterfall.
Chaman	چمن	Any grassy place; turf.
Chapchal	چپچل	A road cut in rock.
Chashma	چشمه	Common word for a spring, but applied to a small stream.
Chehildukhtar	چهل دختر	Forty daughters; a common name of locality.
Chim	چم	A clod of earth or sod of turf.
Chinar	چنار	Plane tree.
Chir, or Chil	چیر	Pine.
Chob	چوب	Wood; or piece of wood; a pole, stick, or club.
Chol	چول	Turkish for a desert; common in Af-

		ghanistan, and always applied to a sandy waste.
Chopan	چوپان	Shepherds.
Chughur	چغر	Deep.
Dahbashi	ده باشی	Head of ten; sergeant or havildar.
Dagh, or Tagh	داغ تاغ	Range or hill.
Dahan	ده هن	Mouth; commonly applied to the lower part of a glen, valley, ravine, or stream.
Dahana	دهانه	A place at the mouth of a valley, glen, or a stream.
Daima, or Daimi	دیمه	Cultivation not dependent on irrigation; same as "lalmi."
Daqq	داق	Marsh.
Dara, Darrah	دره	Properly a valley; generally applied to a narrow rocky glen or defile; especially with a stream flowing through.
Darakht	درخت	Tree; yak-darakht, one tree; ming-darakht, a thousand trees.
Darband	دربند	A gorge or defile.
Daria	دریا	A river; Amu Daria, the Oxus.
Darwaza	دروازه	Literally a door; also applied to a gap between hills or short defile.
Dasht	دشت	A gravelly or stony plain or open space; often applied to flat, gravelly plateaux of small size.
Dast	دست	Hand or fist.
Davan	دوان	Pass.
Deh	ده	Village; dehat, populated country; suburbs or a town.
Dehkan	دهگان	An agricultural tenant or laborer.
Dev	دیو	Demon or supernatural being; occurs in names, as Dev Kala, Dev Hisar.

Diwal	دیوال	Wall.
Dongaz	دونگز	Understood to be Turkoman for sea or lake.
Dost	دوست	A friend.
Duzd	دزد	Robber; duzdan, robbers; chashma duzdan the robbers' spring; rah-i-duzdan, a robbers' road implying a difficult, out-of-the-way path.
Duz	دز	Salt.
El	ایل	This word is of Turkic origin, meaning large or big; ellai (see "Bai"), a man of importance, a large sheep-owner; elband, the great range or dam, said to be the real name of the Helmand river-Rud-i-Elband, the river of the great range, or great dam.
Farash	فرش	Spread out; sang-i-farash, sheet rock.
Farsakh	فرسخ	Parasang, a measure of length varying from 3¼ to 4 miles, but always called 12,000 paces; farsakh-i-gurg, or wolf's farsakh, is anything from 7 to 10 miles. Also, 18,000 feet.
Fasl	فصل	Harvest.
Gah	گاه	Place; kadam-gah, a footprint; shikargah, hunting ground.
Gallah	گله	A flock, a number, also "in kind."
Gandum	گندم	Wheat.
Gao	گاو	A cow; post-i-gao, cow skin; occurs more than once as the name of a place said to have been measured with a cow's skin cut in strips, a hide of land.
Gao, or Gai	گاو گای	Oxen or bullocks.
Gardan, Gardana	گردن	A low neck, or an easy kotal, where a low place in hill or ridge is crossed.
Garm-sel	گرمسیر	A low-lying, hot, country.

Gawaz	گوز	The large deer of the Oxus.
Gaz	گز	A yard or pace (varies considerably).
Gaz	گاز	Tamarisk.
Ghar	غار	A cave; this common word is used for an animal's den in Hazarajat; mountain range.
Gilim	گليم	A long narrow carpet.
Gosfand	گوسفند	Sheep; rah-i-gosfand, a sheep track, often a well marked road, but when known as a "rah-i-gosfand" is impracticable.
Gowd	گود	Depression.
Gumbaz, or Gumbad	گنبد	A domed building; a tomb or shrine.
Gurg	گرگ	Wolf; gurg-farsakh, a long farsakh.
Guzar	گذر	A crossing place; a ford; a ferry; used by Turkomans for a place where the banks of a river are practicable, and animals can go to drink; a watering place.
Ghrunah	غرونه	Mountains, mountain range.
Haizum	هيزم	Firewood.
Hakim	حاكم	Governor of a province or district.
Hakim	حكيم	Doctor.
Hamai	حمى	"Hing," the asafoetida plant.
Hamun	هامون	Literally the sea; any large piece of water or place where water collects, especially the lakes of Sistan.
Hamwar	هموار	Level smooth.
Haram-sarai	حرم سراى	See "Sarai."
Hauz	حوض	An artificial reservoir for water; it may be an open pond, or a brick-built cistern.
Hinduwana	هندوانه تربوز	Watermelon.
Hing	هنگ	The asafoetida, or angoza, plant.

Hisar	حصار	A fort; dev-hisar, the demon's castle.
Hotpur, or Utpur	هاتپر اوتپر	A tower.
Ikhtiar	اختیار	A title among Hazaras and Chahar Aimak tribes; an ikhtiar is generally the headman of a village, kul ikhtiar is a higher rank, and sahib ikhtiar higher still, probably a chief of some importance.
Ilbai, or Ilbegi	ایل بیگ	See "El."
Ilband	ایل بند ایل بان	See "El."
Ilkhani	ایلخانی	A title of honour; the head of tribe.
Ishan	ایشان	A Turkoman, or Uzbek, sayyid.
Iskich	ایسکیچ	A small, spreading bush, very common in the Hazarajat, Taimani country, etc. It is poor firewood, but rope is said to be made of the fibres.
Ispust	ایسپوست	Lucerne.
Istikbal	استقبال	A party sent out to do honour to a distinguished person on arrival at a place; a guard of honour.
Izbashi	ایز باشی	A title among Hazaras.
Jala	جلا	A raft.
Jam	جام	Cup.
Jangal	جنگل	Forest.
Jao	جو	Barley.
Jar	جر	A ravine; a small tagao; in Turkistan, a hollow; a stream.
Jarib	جریب	A measure of land (not a thing to measure with as in India).
Jawal	جوال	Bag.
Jazira	جزیره	Island.
Jehil	جهیل	Lake.

Juft	جفت	A pair (of oxen), i. e., a plough land – see “Kulba.”
Jui	جوى	Irrigation canal or stream.
Julga, Jilga	جلگه	A glen.
Kabal, or Kabul	کاه بل کا بل	Sheep-fold.
Kadam	قدم	Pace; kadam-gah, a footprint.
Kadim	قدیم	Ancient.
Kafila	قافله	A number of animals carrying merchandize or baggage; baggage train.
Kagh	کاغ	See “Kak.”
Kah	کاه	Grass, dried grass, or hay; kah-i-safed is bhusa.
Kaiak	قایق	A small boat.
Kafir	کافر	Infidel; places called Kafir Kala are innumerable; at least 50 per cent, of the old ruins in the country are called “Kafir Kala.”
Kak	کاک	An open reservoir, or cistern; several places beginning with khak should really have kak.
Kal	کل	A hollow or ravine.
Kala	کلاء قلعہ	Fort.
Kalama	کلمہ	Reed; a reed pen.
Kalan	کلان	Great.
Kaldar	کلدار کلاه دار	Kallahdar, from kallah, cap or head – Indian money so called on account of the head on the obverse.
Kaljao	کلجو	An inferior, thin-husked, species of barley, grown in the higher portions of the Hazarajat. Animals, as a rule, take sometime to get accustomed to ‘kaljao,’ and do not eat it readily at first.
Kam (Kaum)	قوم	Section of a tribe.

Kam	کم	Few.
Kamar	کمر	Cliff; kamar kulagh, crow's cliff.
Kaman	کمن	Bow, bend, loop; kaman-i-bihisht, bow of paradise, the name of a place.
Kandao, Kandaw	کندآو	Pass.
Karez	کاریز	An underground water channel.
Karkana	کرکه کارکانه	Word used in Turkistan for the low brushwood elsewhere called "iskich."
Karwan	کاروان	Caravan or "kafila;" also a halting place for caravans; a karwan-sarai or caravan-sarai.
Kaus	کوز	Arc.
Kavir	کویر	Marsh..
Khaima, or Khima	خیمه	Tent.
Khak	خاک	Ashes or clay; any clayey soil. See also "Kak."
Khakistar	خاکستر	Graveyard; ashes.
Khakmah	خاکمه	Camel's hair cloth.
Kham	خام	Raw; also means "in kind."
Kham, or Kaj	خم کج	Bent. Used for the bend, or reach, of a river.
Khan	خان	Title of honor; In Herat local governors (hakims) are called Khans of such a place; khan khel, the chief's family in a tribe.
Khana	خانه	Place; rud-khana, river bed; sar-khana, house or family tax; siah-khana, black tents, also the people who live in them; safed-khana is sometimes used for people living in houses.
Khandak	خندق	A rock cistern; literally ditch.
Khar	خار	Thorn; khar-i-shutur, camel thorn.
Khar	خمر	Donkey; khargor, wild ass.

Kharabeh	خرابه	Ruin(s).
Kharaj, or Kharach	خراج	Toll; kharaj giri, toll bar.
Kharwar	خروار	Literally an ass load, about 10 maunds in Herat and 16 in Afghan Turkistan.
Kharbuza	خربوزه	Melon.
Khargah, or Khirgah	خرگاه	The ordinary felt tents called by most travellers "kibtika." In Turki it is "oweh."
Khasadar	خاصه رار	Irregular foot soldier; the police of the country.
Khawal	خوال	A natural cave.
Khima, or Khaima	خیمه	Tent.
Khinjak	خنجك	Pistaria cabulica, a common tree.
Khishti	خشتی	Brick; khisht pukhta is burnt brick.
Khum, or Kum	خم	The sandy soil of the "chol."
Khuni	خونی	Blood guilty, also deadly; barf-i-khuni is said to be an expression for "fatal snow."
Khush	خوش	Pleasant.
Khushg	خشك	Dry.
Khwaja	خواجه	Descendent of a saint or holy man, not necessarily a sayyid.
Khwar	خور	Stream.
Kiri	کیری	A low hill.
Kishlak	قشلاق	Any permanent village or settlement; a winter camp as opposed to ailak, a summer camp.
Kishti	کشتی	Boat.
Kizil	قرزل	Red.
Koh, or Kuh	کوه	Hill, or mountain; Kohistan, hill country.

Kohna	کہنہ	Old.
Kol	قول	Glen, wide hollow, or valley.
Kotal	کوتل	Common word for a pass or "col" on a range.
Kowl	کول	Lake.
Kro	کرو	A kas, one and a half to two miles.
Kucha	کوچہ	Literally a lane, applied to a narrow defile, or gorge.
Kulach	کولچ	Fathom, 6 feet.
Kulba, or Zauj	قلمہ زوج	A plough land, i.e., as much of one plough with one pair of oxen can cultivate in a year; generally about 30 acres.
Kum	خم کم	See "Khum."
Kund	کند	Day.
Kurghan	کرغان	Fort.
Kurk	کرک	A superior kind of barak, or fine soft cloth woven from the under-wool of the sheep.
Kush	کوش	A pair.
Kush (Kushta)	کش کشته	Death place.
Kushk	کوشک	Elevated; a place.
Kupruk	کپروک	A bridge; in Turkoman Turki, kupru or kukru.
Lab	لب	The edge; lab-i-ab the river side.
Lag-lag	لک لک	Stork.
Lak	لان	A word used instead of "kotal" in Baluchistan.
Lalmi	للمی	Cultivation not dependent on irrigation.
Lang	لنگ	A ford or passage.
Langar	لنگر	A place of sacrifice or devotion.
Lar	لار	Pass.

'li, or lik'	لیک لق	A locative suffix; Khorasanli, people from Khorasan; pistalik, a tract where the pista tree abounds.
Lig-lig	لیگ	Trot.
Lut	لوت	A waterless tract; a stony desert, or "dasht," without water.
Ma'dan	معدن	Mine.
Maidan	میدان	Plaine; maidan-i-asp, an indefinite measure of distances, about a quarter, or half, a mile.
Mal	مال	Livestock; maldar, owner of live stock, a flockmaster.
Malakh	ملخ	Locusts.
Malik	ملك	The headman of a village, or of a tribal section (among Pathans).
Maliya, or Maliyat	مالیه مالیات	Taxes in general.
Man	من	A maund.
Manda	مانده	Stream.
Mar	مار	Snake; marpich, zig-zag or winding like a snake's track.
Mash and Mung	ماش منگ	Sorts of dhal or pulse.
Mazar, or Mizar	مزار	Shrine; a ziarat.
Mehman	مهمان	A guest; mehmandar, a person who has charge of guests.
Mehtar	مهتر	Hazara title of honour; a tribal chief.
Mingbashi	منگباشی	Literally head of a thousand the chief of a local levy in Turkistan.
Mir	میر	Chief; mir section the chief's own clan or family, the "khan khel" of a tribe; mir-akhor, master of the horse; mirabashi, the divider of water for irrigation, often an important official.

Mirigan, or Mirgan	میرگن میرگان	Shikari, or matchlockman; any footman armed with a gun.
Mawajib	مواجب	Literally pay; the allowance of a chief or "hakim."
Munj	منج	Fibre, rope.
Nahr	نهر	Canal; irrigation canal; used in northern Afghanistan as the equivalent of "jui."
Naju	ناجو	The tree resembling a Scotch fir (<i>pinus religiosa?</i>), often seen at ziarats in the Herat province, particularly at Karokh.
Nakhchir	نخچیر	Game (shikar).
Namad	نمد	Felt.
Nao	نو	New; nao-roz, new year's day, the 21st March.
Narai	نری	Pass.
Nawa	نوا	Ravine or nala; stream.
Nawar	ناور	Tank, lake, intermittent lake.
Neh	نی	Reed; naizar reed beds.
Nihang	نہنگ	Crocodile; Kafir-nihang, the faithless or unbelieving crocodile, the name of a river.
Nimaksar	نمکسار	A place where salt is obtained; a salt bed, or salt mine.
Nipta	نپتہ	In line with, the same as barabar.
Nobala	نوبالا	Glen or ravine.
Obah	اوبہ	A Turkoman camp in the chol.
Oeh, or Oweh	اوی	Felt tent of the Turkomans; a khirgah or kibitka.
Ow	او	Stream.
Padah, or Patoh	پاراه	The padah tree; <i>populus euphratica</i> .
Pai	پای	Foot; pai-band, foot of a range; pai-kotal, foot of a kotal; pai Duldul, foot print of Duldul (a celestial horse).

Pa'in	پائين	Low or lower, in contradistinction to Bala, high.
Pal	پل	A ridge or small range.
Palas	پلاس	Canvas.
Pales	پاليز	Garden crops.
Pam	پام	A flat place.
Pat	پت	A flat clay plain, or desert, without water.
Patah	پته	See "Padah."
Pech	پيچ	A bend or winding; marpech, zig-zag like the track of a snake.
Pir	پير	A holy man.
Pista	پسته	The pistachio tree; the pistachio berry.
Pitao and Geru	پتاو	Sunny and shady sides, as of a hill; also pitao and sori.
Post	پوسب	Skin or hide.
Pukhta	پخته	Literally cooked; answers to the Indian pakka.
Pul	پل	Bridge.
Pul	پول	Money.
Puz	پوز	Nose; puzak, spur of a hill or promontory.
Qabrestan	قبرستان	Cemetery.
Qal'a	قلعه	Fort.
Qolla	قله	Peak.
Rah	راه	Road; rah kalan, a high road; rah-i-gosfand, a sheep track; rah-i-duzd, a robber's path. The last two imply a bad road.
Rai'at	رعيت	A subject, also peasant.
Rama	رمة	Flock of sheep.

Reg	ریگ	Sand; registan, country of sand – i.e., a sand desert.
Rishta	رشته	Guinea worm.
Robat	رباط	A caravansarai; also sometimes a village.
Rud	رود	River; rud-khana, river-bed.
Sabz	سبز	Green; sabz-barg, autumn crops.
Sadbashi	صد باشی	Head of 100; a captain of khasadars.
Safed	سفید	White; safed barg, spring crops; safed rish, grey beard, a headman or leader; safed khana, people who live in houses, in contradistinction to “siah-khana,” black tents.
Safeda, or Safedal	سفید ه	White poplar.
Sai	سی	A ravine; saiat appears to mean cultivation and habitation in a ravine. There are several villages so called in northern Afghanistan.
Sailab	سیلاب	Flood.
Saiyid, Sayyid	سید	A descendant of the Prophet, ishan in Turki.
Sal	سال	A raft.
Sanduk-i-daulat	صندوق دوله	A locked box into which petitions may be dropped. One is supposed to be set up in every bazar.
Sang	سنگ	Stone; sang-i-sulakh, pierced stone; sangtoda, a heap of stones.
Sang	سنگ	A farsakh in Turkistan; it is 12,000 paces.
Sangreza	سنگریزه	Gravel.
Sar, or Nok	سر نوک	Head or peak of a hill.
Sarai	سرای	A house or building; more particularly a public resting place for travellers; Haram-sarai, the private house of a

		governor or person of importance. In most towns there is a sarai which is state property, and all officials of rank, and distinguished visitors, put up there when passing through.
Sarband	سر بند	Watershed.
Sard	سرد	Cold; sardaba, a covered brick cistern (this word, though Persian, is used only in Turki).
Sarhad	سرحد	Boundary or frontier; also any country of moderate height which is neither hot nor cold.
Sarhang	سر هنگ	In Persia a major, or lieutenant-colonel. In Afghanistan the leader of three "bairaks" of khasadars.
Sarma	سرما	Cold.
Sartip	سر تیب	In Persia a colonel or general. In Afghanistan the leader of 6 or more, "bairaks" of khasadars. It appears to be in reality an honorary title.
Seh	سه	Three.
Selsela	سلسله	Mountain range.
Sev, or Sib	سیب	Apple.
Shaft-alu	شفتالو	Peach.
Shakh	شاخ	A branch, whether of a road, a ravine or a tribe.
Shamal	شمال	Literally north wind, but used apparently for a strong wind from any quarter.
Sharif	شریف	Noble.
Shela	شیلہ	A hollow or valley; applied to the entire valley of a stream the wider parts of which may be "tagaos" of various names.
Shewagi	شیوہ کی	A descent; from shev, low.
Shibar	شیبر	Mud.

Shikan	شکن	Breaker; dandan-shikan, tooth-breaker.
Shikast	شکست	Broken; shikasta, broken ground.
Shinia	شینیه	Juncture of two streams (do-ab).
Shinai	شنای	Pistacia cabulica, the "khinjak" of Persia.
Shirkhisht	شیرخشت	Manna.
Shirin	شیرین	Sweet.
Shor	شور	Salt; also salt mud, saltmarsh, or a ravine with salt water; stream.
Shutur and Ushtar	شتر اشتر	Camel.
Siah	سیاه	Black; siah khana, black tents; applied also to the dwellers in them.
Sipah-salar	سپه سالار	Commander-in-chief; really the commander of the troops in a province, not the commander-in-chief of the whole army.
Sokhta	سوخته	Burnt.
Spin	سپین	White.
Sulakh	سولاخ سوراخ	Pierced.
Sultan	سلطان	A title given to chief of clans among some Hazaras, and also among certain other Persian-speaking tribes.
Sum	سم	Cave (excavated, not natural); samuch, caves; a cave village.
Sur and Surkh	سور سرخ	Red.
Tabistan	تابستان	Summer.
Tagao	تگاؤ	A hollow, valley, or ravine; generally grassy. Stream.
Ta'ifa	طائفه	A tribal sub-division, or section.
Tairna	تیرنه	Lower, as opposed to burna, upper.
Takht	تخت	Any flat place; a seat; a throne; takht-i-rawan, a horse litter.
Tal	تال	A hollow, pit, or small basin.

Talkh	تلخ	Bitter.
Tanab	تناب	A measure of land, same as a jarib.
Tang	تنگ	Gorge.
Tanga	تنگه	A coin; one-third of a Kabuli rupee.
Tangi	تسنگی	Defile.
Taoki	تاوکی	A name applied in Sistan to Baluch tribesmen who are not "asil," i.e., noble, or of pure descent; it means bondsmen or dependants.
Tapa, tappa	تپه	A mound; pronounced by Turkomans, also by Persians, "tepeh."
Tash	تاش	Stone or brick.
Tawa	تاوا	Camel.
Tikan	تیکان	"Buta;" small shrubs or brushwood used for fuel.
Tir	تیر	An arrow; tirband, a path along the crest line of a range.
Tirkh	ترخ	A herb growing into a small bush, common all over Afghanistan, and grazed on by camels and sheep.
Tirma, or Tirima	تیرما	Autumn.
Tokrak, or Toghrak	تکړک	Straight.
Tor	تور	Black.
'tu	تو	A possessive suffix: shibar-tu, a muddy or clayey place; badam-tu, a place where there are almonds.
Tufang	تفنگ	A matchlock; any firearm.
Turbat	تربت	A shrine, ziarat.
Tursh	ترش	Pungent.
Uch	وچ	Dry.
Ulang, or Walang	ولنگ والنگ	Grassy place.

Ulan	اولان	Death place.
Umed	امید	Hope; dasht-i-na-umed, the plain of hopelessness, a bad desert.
Urdu	اردو	Camp of troops.
Ushtar	اشتر	Camels.
'Ushar	عشر	Land revenue.
Wadi	وادی	Stream, riverbed.
Wali	والی	A hereditary governor.
Walang, or Ulang	والنگ	A grassy place; a natural meadow.
Welayat	ولایت	First-order administrative division.
Woleswali	ولسوالی	A district, administrative subdivision of a welayat.
Yabu	یابو	Pony.
Yaghi	یاغی	Rebellious or independent; Yaghistan, independent country.
Yang	ینگ	New; yang kala, new fort; yang-arik, new canal.
Yarim	یارم	A half; yarim padshah, Turki for a viceroy or governor of a province.
Yurt	یورت	A village, a semi-permanent settlement.
Zakat	زکات	Cattle-Tax.
Zamistan	زمستان	Winter.
Zauj	زوج	Same as "kulba," that is, a "plough land," as much as can be cultivated by one plough with a pair oxen in one year.
Zar	زر	Gold.
Zard	زرد	Yellow.
Zardak	زررک	Carrot.
Zardalu	زرر آلو	Apricot.
Ziarat	زیارت	A shrine, generally a grave or tomb.

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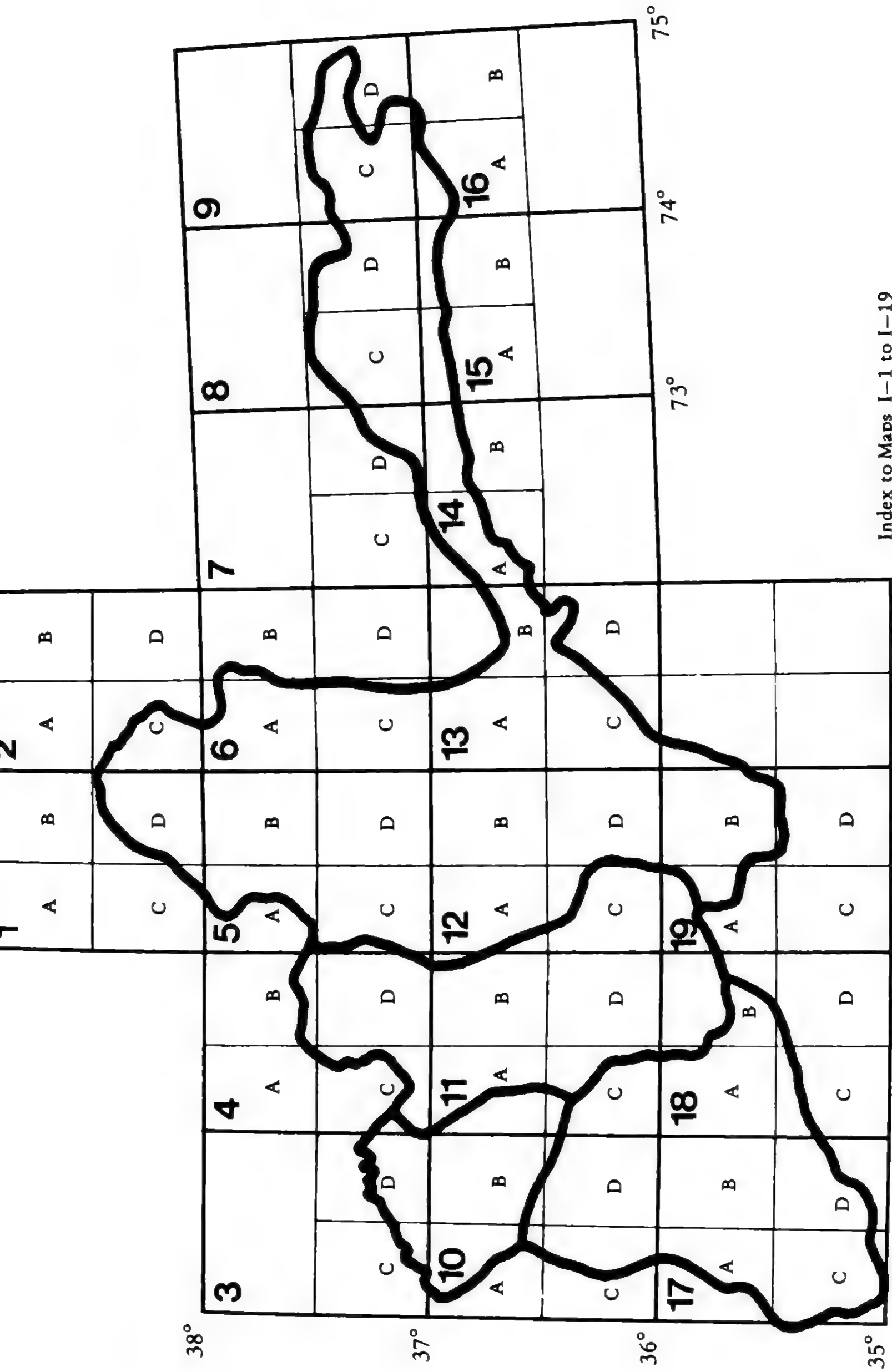
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MAP SECTION



System of Transliteration

(Compiled by Muzaffarud Din Yaqubi)

1. Signs for Letters

English Equivalents (in capital letters)	Examples English	Pashto / Farsi	Letters Roman	Pashto/Farsi	No.
At, Out, Eye	Alef ā	اَلِفَا	a	ا	۱
Bank	Band	بَنَد	b	ب	۲
Pull, Push	Pa ṣ to	پَشْتُو	p	پ	۳
T with the top of the tongue against the upper teeth	Tel	تِل	t ¹	ت	۴
Tomb	Tol	تُول	t ²	ٹ	۵
THree	S ā bēt	ثَابِت	ā	ث	۶
DZāy	J ā y	جَاي	j	ج	۷
JudGE	Jazir ah	جَزِيرَه	j	ج	۸
TSānga, yachTSman	Cāng a	خَانَكِه	c	خ	۹
CHeek	Č ā h	چَاه	č	چ	۱۰
A sound between H and KH	H am id	حَمِيد	h	ح	۱۱
KHān	Kh wā ja	خَوَاجَه	Kh	خ	۱۲
D with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth	D ī n	دِیْن	d	د	۱۳
Doubt	Dō d ay	دَوْدَی	d	د	۱۴
THat, THus	Z ā ll	زَلِیل	z	ز	۱۵
As Spanish 'r'	R ah ma f	رَحْمَت	r	ر	۱۶
Road, fiRst	L am ray	لَمَرِی	r	ر	۱۷
Zenith	Zū z a	زَوْزَه	z	ز	۱۸
Zure	Ž ā la	زَالَه	ž	ژ	۱۹
neaSure	K ā ṣa	کَبَرَه	č	ز	۲۰
Spread	Sal ā m	سَلَام	s	س	۲۱
SHore	Š ō raw	شُورَاو	š	ش	۲۲
A sound between SH and KH	Š ā r	شَار	š	ش	۲۳



English Equivalents (in capital letters)	Examples English	Pashto/Farsi	Letters Roman	Pashto/Farsi	No.
Wim	Samad	صَمَد	s	ص	۲۴
ayDZabād	Faydzābād	فَیْزِ آبَار	dz	ض	۲۵
HWaleb	Taleb	طَالِب	t	ط	۲۶
MoZWaffag, ZWālemi	Mogaffag	مُظَفَّر	z	ظ	۲۷
As 'Ayn' in Arabic .	'Ālem	عَالَم	'	ع	۲۸
GHazni	Gholām	غُلَام	Gh	غ	۲۹
Finish	Faṭḥ	فَتْح	f	ف	۳۰
	Ya'qūbi	یَعْقُوبِي	q	ق	۳۱
Can, Kit	Kāgēz	کَارِيز	k	ك	۳۲
Get, Good	Gata	گَتَه	g	گ	۳۳
Guard	Goṣag	گُذَر	g	گي	۳۴
Latitude	Laylā	لَيْلِي	l	ل	۳۵
Meat	Muḥtaram	مُحْتَرَم	m	م	۳۶
Number	Nuqrah	نُقْرَه	n	ن	۳۷
	Manay	مَا نَهِي	n	نہ	۳۸
What	Wali	وَلِي	w	منحرك	۳۹
DUt	Palāw	پَلَاو	w	ساکن	و
GOOr	Tōr	تُور	o	مجهول	
hrEWd	Kabūd	کَبُود	ū	معروف	
Hamper	Hamdam	هَمْدَم	h	ه	۴۰
	Ra'o	رَا'س	'	ساکن	ر
	Čaīma-i-Kamōna ⁴	چَاشْمَه کَمُونَه	-t-	منحرك	
marY	Wādī	وَادِي	i	ساکن کوتاه	ی
Yoke	Yaman	يَمَن	y	منحرك	
mAln	Kāgēz	کَارِيز	ē	مجهول	
bEHt, mEAt	Šarīf ⁴	شَرِيف	ī	معروف	
apUY	Spay	سَبِي	y	تانهشی	
bltE	Zaynab	زَيْنَب	ay	مليينه	۴۲

2. Signs for Vowel Sounds

English Equivalents (in capital letters)	Examples Tranaliteration	Pashto / Farsi	Vowel Sounds Tranaliteration	Pashto / Farsi	No.
mAn, bAt, thAt	Bâ r 'Andâ r	بَر	طویل		
fUnd, bUt	Band	بَنَد	کوتاه	فتحه	۱
	Māndeh, Bâl	مَانْدَه بَل	ا، ۛ	زور کی	۲
Alnu, IcE	Jazira-i Darqad	جَزیره دَرَقَد	i-, e'	اضافی	
grEssive	Kohe Babâ	کُوه بابَا			
Et, sEt, mEt	Selsela	سَلْسَلَه	e'	خفیف	۳
EOh	Syâh	سِیَاه			
t, sIt	Hindu	هِنْدُو	i'	سریع	
ollO }	Moquṛ	مُقَر	o, u'	خفیف	۴
Ut }				سریع	
omeONE	Mašalan	مَثَلَا	an		
EN	Jaddēn	جَدِی	en		۵
tONate, yON	Hukmun	حُکْم	un		
DDen	Mohammad'	مُحَمَّد	{ Letter doubled	شد	۶
kAli	Ahmad	أَحْمَد	a	با فتحه کوتاه	
rArf	Bālâ	بَالَا	a	با فتحه طویل	
p	Doāb	دُوَاب	ā	با مد	
UGHt	Safāsyāb	سَرَاشیاب			
, lEt	E'dām	إِعْدَام	e	کوتاه	
d, AtE	Ēān-Ēwri-Dara	اِیْشَانِ اِیْوَرِی دَرَه	ē	با کسره خفیف	
bIt	Is'tālef	اِسْتَالِف	i	کوتاه	
t, bEEt	Īnjā	اِیْنَجَا	i	با کسره سریع	
ey, Obedient	Obē	أَبِی	o	کوتاه	
t, OAt	Ōr	أَوْز	ō	باضمه خفیف	
man, Uzziel, Osrām	Uzbak	أَزْبَاک	u	کوتاه	
E	Ūzgaḍ	أَوْزْگَد	ū	طویل	
d	Wardak	وَرْدَاک	w	کوتاه	
h	Wādī	وَادِی		با فتحه طویل	

English Equivalents (in capital letters)	Examples Transliteration	Pashto / Farsi	Vowel Sounds Transliteration	Pashto / Farsi	No.
WEld	Welāyāt Wērsak	ولایت ورساک	w	بازورکی با کسره	۸
WhErE	Wyālay *	ویالو	w		
	Wēṭēh	وینته			
WAlting	Wēwāya	ویوایه			
WInter	Wino; Winu	وینو وینو	w	با کسره	
WEEd	Wīt	ویشیت			
WEArY	Wiyatnām	ویستانام			
WOmen	Woli;	ولی			
	Wowāya	ووایه			
mOrE	Rāwōr;	راوور	w	با ضمه	
	Dwo	دو			۹
WOrn	Wulwala	لوله			
WOOf	Šowūnkē	شوونکی			
YAmA	Yakawlang ¹⁰	یکه ولنگ	ya	کوتاه	
YAhoo	Yāsīn	یاسین	yā	با ضمه طویل	
YEt	Tangī Sayeqān	تنگی سیدان	ye	با کسره خفیف کوتاه	
YAlE	Byāyēd	بیایید	yē	طویل	
bUOY (bui)	Nabiyi	نبیی	yi	سریع کوتاه	
YEAst	Šāyīn-Āyīn	شایین آیین	yī	با کسره طویل	
YIEld	Qāfūrī Bālā	قافوری بالا	see notes ' & 's	با کسره اصافی	۱۰
gEOcentric	Yoma	یومه	yo		
YOke, YOlk	Yōgh	یوغ	yō		
gEOstatic	Yughlān	یغلان	yu	با ضمه	
YOU, YOUth	Yūm	یوم	yū		
	Aybak	ایبک			
slIGHt	Aynabak	اینباک	ay	کوتاه	
mInE	Byānzāy	بیان زای	āy	طویل	
AlId	Yanamāyi	یه نه مایی	āyi	طویل و ربی یا	

English Equivalents (in capital letters)	Examples Transliteration	Pashto / Frasi	Vowel Sounds Transliteration	Pashto/Farsi	No.
_____	Mānay	مَانَسِي	ay	زور کی یاسی	۱۱
rAln, fAll	Rēg	رِيځ	e	مجهول	۱۲
bIngo	Jinaw	جِينَو	i	مجهول	
copY	Māhi	ماهي	i	معروف کوتاه	۱۲
	Jehil	جِهِيْل	ī	کسره یا - ی	
mEAl, mEEEn	Ā'in	آيِن		معروف	۱۳
bOY, OYster	Boyāra	بِيَارَه	oy	طویل	
_____	Jōy	جُوِي	ōy	با ضمه خفیف	۱۴
	Wuy	وِي	uy	با واو مجهول	
bUOY (būi)	Mūy, Būy	مُوِي بُوِي	ūy	با ضمه سریم	۱۵
fOUnd	Mamakaw	مَمَه کَو	aw	با واو معروف	
thOUsand	Azāw	از آو	āw	مجهول کوتاه	۱۶
_____	Aležgew	الِزْگَرَو	ew	طویل	
LEO	Ďew, Sēw	دِيو سِيو	ēw	خفیف کوتاه	۱۷
_____	Niwal	نِيوَل	iw	طویل بایای	
New York	Nīw Yārk	نِيو يَارْک	īw	مجهول کوتاه	۱۸
dOrmitory, Opinion	Koh, Pašto	کوه پِشْتَو	o ¹¹	طویل سریع	
fOOt	Tōr, Ghōri	تُور غُورِي	ō	بایای معروف	۱۹
tWO	Jaghaḥu	جَغْتَو	u	مجهول کوتاه	
mOOn	Čehel Soṭūn	چهل سَتُون	ū ¹²	طویل	۲۰
_____	Ra'san,	رَا سَا		مجهول	
_____	Be'sa,	بِشَر		ساکن	۲۱
	Mu'men	مُؤْمِن		متحرک	
_____	Mo'assesa	مُؤَسَّسَه			۲۲
_____	Čaḥma-i-Šafā	چشمه شفا	-i-	اضافی	

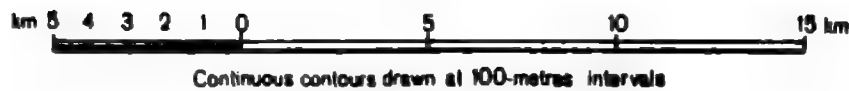
3. Explanatory Notes

- 1 In some cases a Roman (English) letter has been used three times in order to express different (although similar) letters of the Pashto and Farsi alphabet. Distinction of the pronunciation is expressed by adding a bar over or under the letter. The bar has been placed over the letter the first time it appears in the sequence of the Pashto/Farsi alphabet. The second time it appears it carries no diacritic, and the third time it is used a bar is placed under the letter. Example: \bar{t}, t, \bar{t} .
- 2 Letters in the Pashto/Farsi alphabet which are pronounced similar to their corresponding letters in the Roman (English) alphabet are always transliterated by a plain letter without any diacritic.
- 3 The following three points are to be considered on the letter 'h':
 - a. Whenever 'h' comes after the composite forms 'kh' and 'gh' and after 'k' and 'g', (as may happen when forming the plural of a word by adding the syllable 'ha') the 'h' has to be separated from the 'kh', 'gh', 'k' and 'g' by a hyphen. Example: $\bar{S}aykh-h\bar{a}$; $\bar{b}agh-h\bar{a}$; $\bar{t}ak-h\bar{a}$; $\bar{s}ang-h\bar{a}$.
 - b. Whenever 'h' appears after any other consonant it is pronounced separately. Example: $Qal'a-i-Fa\bar{t}h$; $ayl\bar{a}qh\bar{a}$.
 - c. Excepting the cases in which 'h' appears after the composite forms 'kh' and 'gh', the 'h' is never doubled. For instance, a word ending on 'h' will get its plural form by adding 'ā' only, not 'hā'. Example: $\bar{S}ah, \bar{S}ah\bar{a}$; $\bar{m}ah, \bar{m}ah\bar{a}$.
- 4 The 'ee'—sound ($y\bar{a}-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$) is written with 'i' whenever the vowel is short and by 'ī' whenever the vowel is long, as explained in the following:
 - a. The 'ee'—sound ($y\bar{a}-i-ma'-r\bar{u}f$) at the end of a word is always pronounced short and will always be expressed by 'i'. Example: $Wali, W\bar{a}li$.
 - b. An 'ee'—sound in the middle of a word followed by a syllable is also always pronounced short and will be expressed by 'i'. Example: $Jazira$.
 - c. An 'ee'—sound followed by a consonant only is pronounced long and is expressed by 'ī'. Example: $Ta'm\bar{r}$.
 - d. A word in its original form transliterated according to rules (4 a,b,c) above, when appearing in a different grammatical form, which makes the ' $y\bar{a}-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$ ' sound longer or shorter, will not be made subject to any changes in the transliteration of the ' $y\bar{a}-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$ '. Examples: $Mir\bar{a}n\bar{s}ah Kalay - Mir\bar{s}ah Kalay$; $Am\bar{r} - Am\bar{r}i$.
- 5 The 'kasra-i-edzafi' is transliterated as explained in the following:
 - a. It is expressed by adding an 'e' to the generic term whenever the term ends with a consonant. Example: $Koh, Kohe B\bar{a}b\bar{a}$.
 - b. Whenever the generic term ends with a vowel (including 'hamza' but excluding ' $y\bar{a}-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$ ') the 'kasra-i-edzafi' is expressed by inserting 'ī' between the generic term and the proper noun. Examples: $Jazira, Jazira-i-Darqad$; $\bar{D}arakh\bar{t}h\bar{a}, \bar{D}arakh\bar{t}h\bar{a}-i-Munfared$; $\bar{D}arya, \bar{D}arya-i-Kabul$.
 - c. If the 'kasra-i-edzafi' is to be expressed immediately after a ' $y\bar{a}-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$ ', it is simply transliterated by adding a bar over the ' $y\bar{a}-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$ ' ('i'). Examples: $W\bar{a}di, W\bar{a}d\bar{i} Helmand$; $Ghund\bar{i}, Ghund\bar{i} Ya'q\bar{u}b$.
- 6 'Kasra-i-khafif' is always expressed by 'e', except in the cases where the next letter would be the transliterated letter 'y'. Since the 'kasra-i-khafif'-sound is fully covered by the 'y', the 'e' will be omitted in this case. Example: $Senjed$; $My\bar{a}n$.
- 7 'Kasra-i-edzafi' "sounds like the short ' $ya-i-ma'r\bar{u}f$ '" and is expressed by 'i'. Example: $Sinkay$. (See note 4—a,b).
- 8 The 'damma' is expressed by 'o' if the sound is smooth and by 'u' if the sound is sharp. The rules are as follows:
 - a. A 'damma' immediately followed by a syllable will usually be pronounced smoothly and is transliterated by 'o'. Example: $Omar(O-mar)$; $Mohammad(Mo-hammad)$.
 - b. A 'damma' immediately followed by one or more consonants will usually be pronounced sharply and is expressed by 'u'. Examples: $U\bar{s}man(U\bar{s}-m\bar{a}n)$; $U\bar{y}\bar{a}(U\bar{y}-y\bar{a})$; $Muh\bar{r}(Mu-h\bar{r})$.

c. A word, in its original form transliterated according to rules 8—b or 8—a above, when appearing in a different grammatic form which makes the 'dzamma' sound smoother or sharper, will not be made subject to any change in the transliteration of the 'dzamma'. Example: Pul, Pule Khumri. Moghul, Moghulāne Bālā. De Haji Mullā Golān Kalay, De Haji Mullā Gol Kalay.

- 9 Numerous cases exist in which the transliteration requires the use of double letters (e. g. the double 'm' in 'Mohammad'). However the letters 'w' and 'y' are never doubled, even though the pronunciation of a word might lead one to think it should. Example: Awal, qowah; Qayūm, Molayena.
- 10 When a geographic name is composed of more than one word and a stress appears only in one of them, the name shall be written as one word, e. g. Yakawlang; if a stress appears in more than one of the words, then each word having a stress shall be written separately, e. g. Čehel Sotūn.

1:300 000



LIST OF CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

	Motor gravel roads 1. Width of a metalled (gravelled) part of the road 2. Width of the road between the ditches
	Motor gravel roads under construction
	Unmetalled motor roads with ditches 1. Bridges 10- carrying capacity of a bridge in tons
	Unmetalled motor roads primary
	Unmetalled motor roads secondary
	Pack tracks and paths 1. Parts of paths on artificially made cornices rafak
	Telephone and telegraph lines
	Embankments and cuttings with markings of height and depth
	1. Block 2. Habitable or not habitable buildings 3. Single habitable buildings
	Runs
	1. Mosques 2. Mazars 3. Monuments
	1. Single graves 2. Cemeteries
	1. Aerodromes 2. Airfields
	Power stations
	1. Radio stations 2. Meteorological stations
	1. Factories or works 2. Brick-kilns
	Permanent camps of nomads
	1. Water mills 2. Wind mills
	Gasolene or oil tanks
	Ancient historical walls
	Saltworks
	1. Tower type structures and buildings 2. Fortresses
	International boundaries
	Barrows and holes with markings of depth and height
	Lakes or ponds perennial
	1. Rivers 2. Streams perennial 3. Streams non-perennial
	Shoals
	1. Springs 2. Wells 3. Main wells <u>ground height mark at the well</u> <u>depth of well</u>
	1. Irrigation canals with a bank and the height of the bank 2. Water distribution device 3. Dams
	Weirs
	1. Water pipe lines 2. Karezes
	Landing-stages
	Contours at 100-metre intervals

	Contours at 50-metres intervals
	1. Trigonometrical points 2. Points of polygonometry and horizontal control stations with underground centre 3. Spot heights
	Passes
	1. Precipices 2. Earth mounds
	1. Shoot-stones 2. Rocks
	1. Hollows washed out by water 2. Narrow ravines
	Dry river beds
	1. Boulders 2. Karst
	Forest or wood
	Rare forests, thin trees
	Isolated trees
	Shrubbery
	1. Shrub 2. Saksaoul
	Stripe of shrubs
	Orchards
	Vineyards
	Rice fields
	Cultivated areas
	Marshes, swamps
	Meadow grass vegetation: 1. over 1 metre 2. below 1 metre
	Reeds
	Semidesert vegetation
	Tussocky surfaces
	Salt marshes
	Takirs
	Hilly surfaces
	1. Stony surfaces 2. Stone fields
	1. Sands 2. Sands with very thin grass vegetation
	1. Sandhills 2. Sand dunes
	1. Sand ridges 2. Barkhan sands
	Glaciers

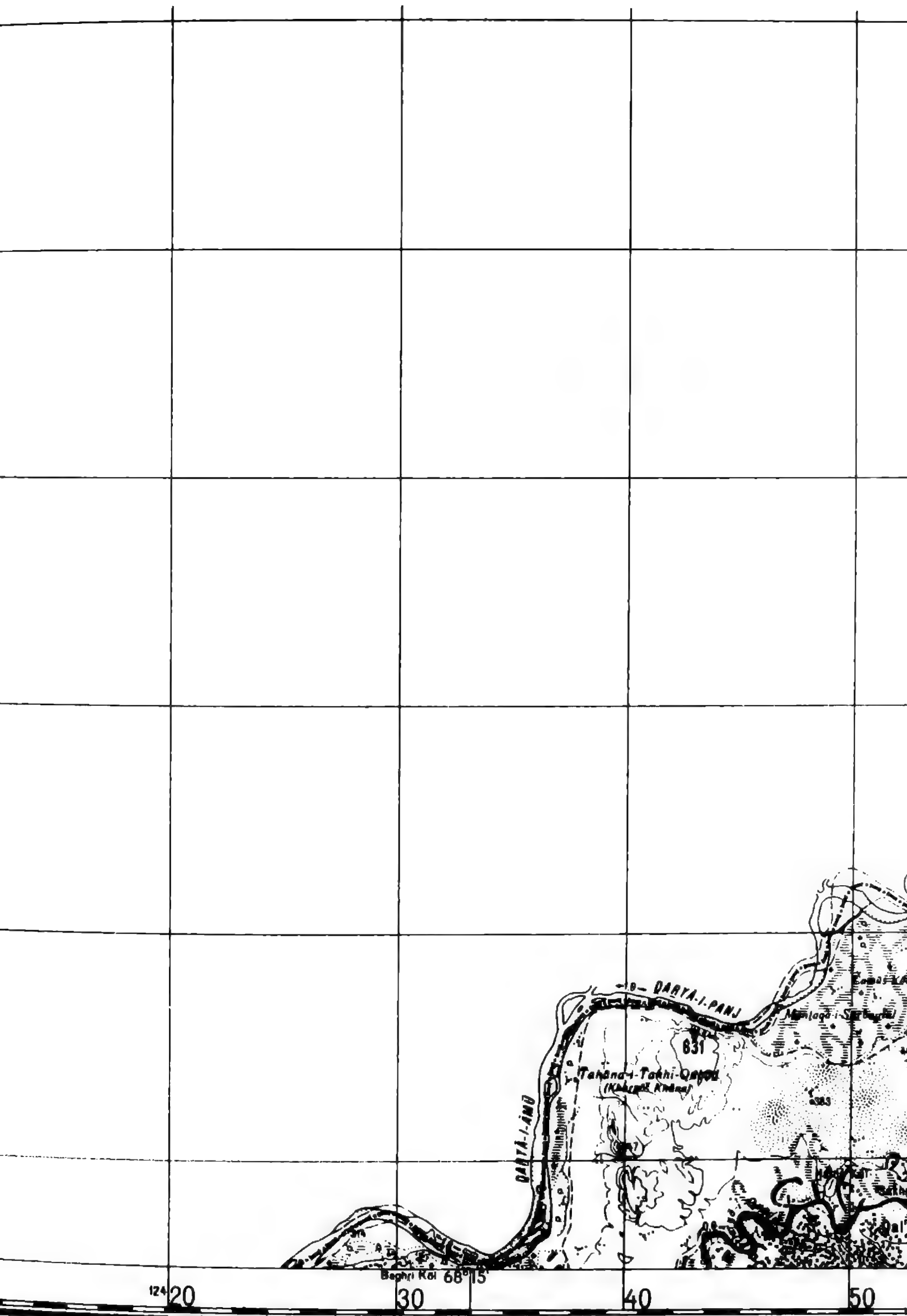
The international boundary between Afghanistan and the USSR is shown according to the demarcation of 1947-48.

The boundaries shown in these maps are not, in some instances, finally determined and their reproduction does not imply any endorsement or recognition.

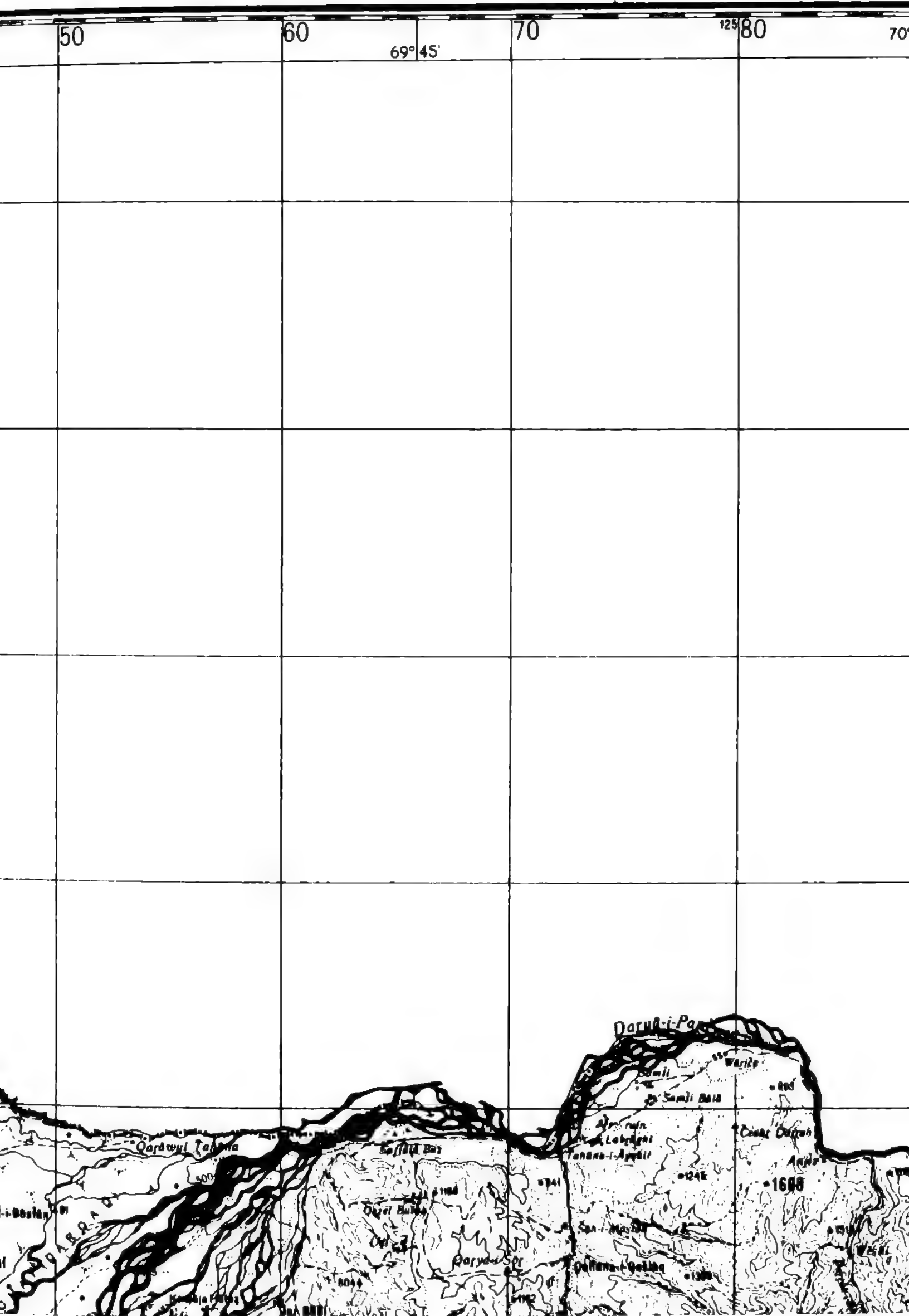
Pages I-13-D, I-16-B, and I-20 are not shown in the map section because they represent border areas.

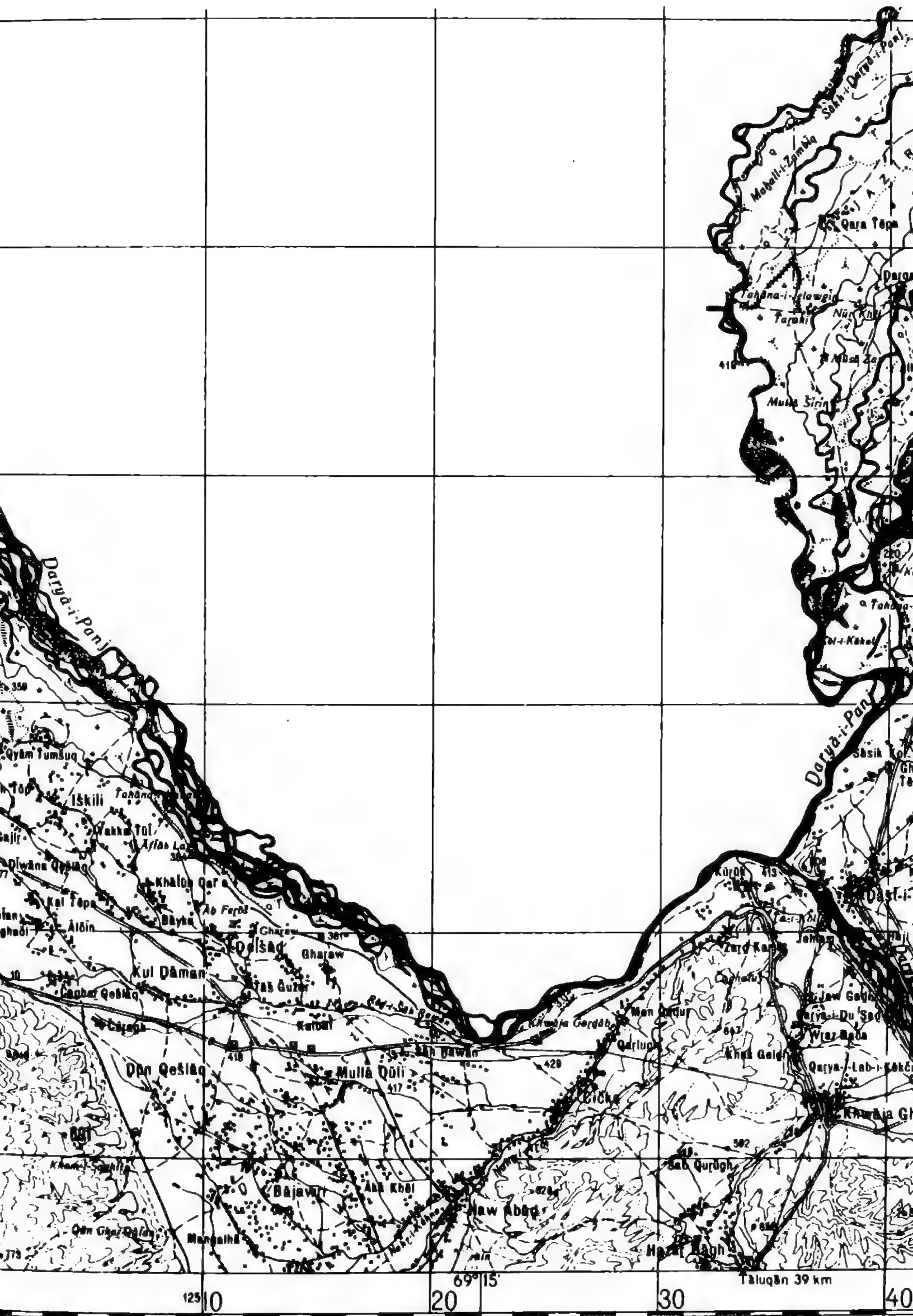


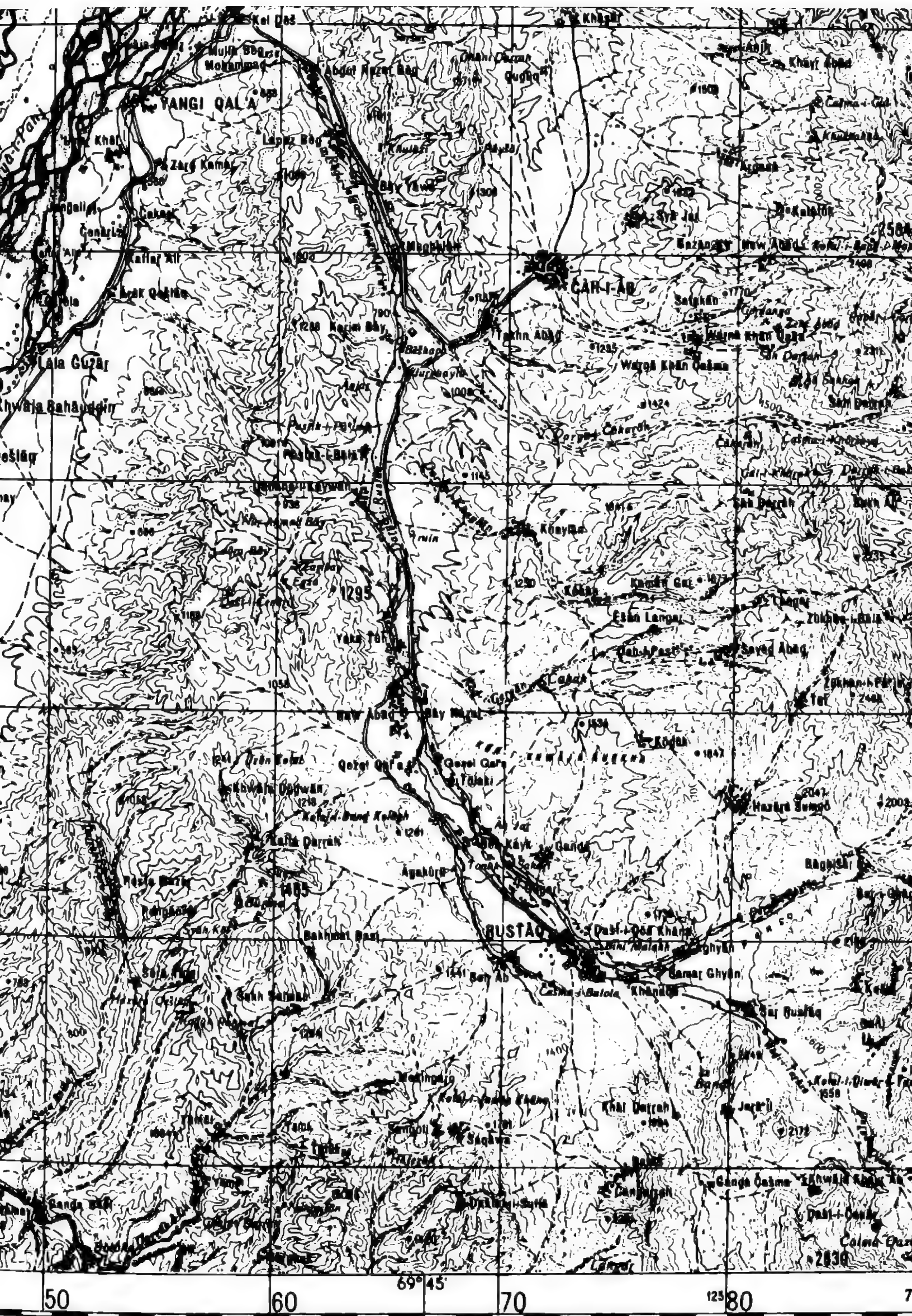


















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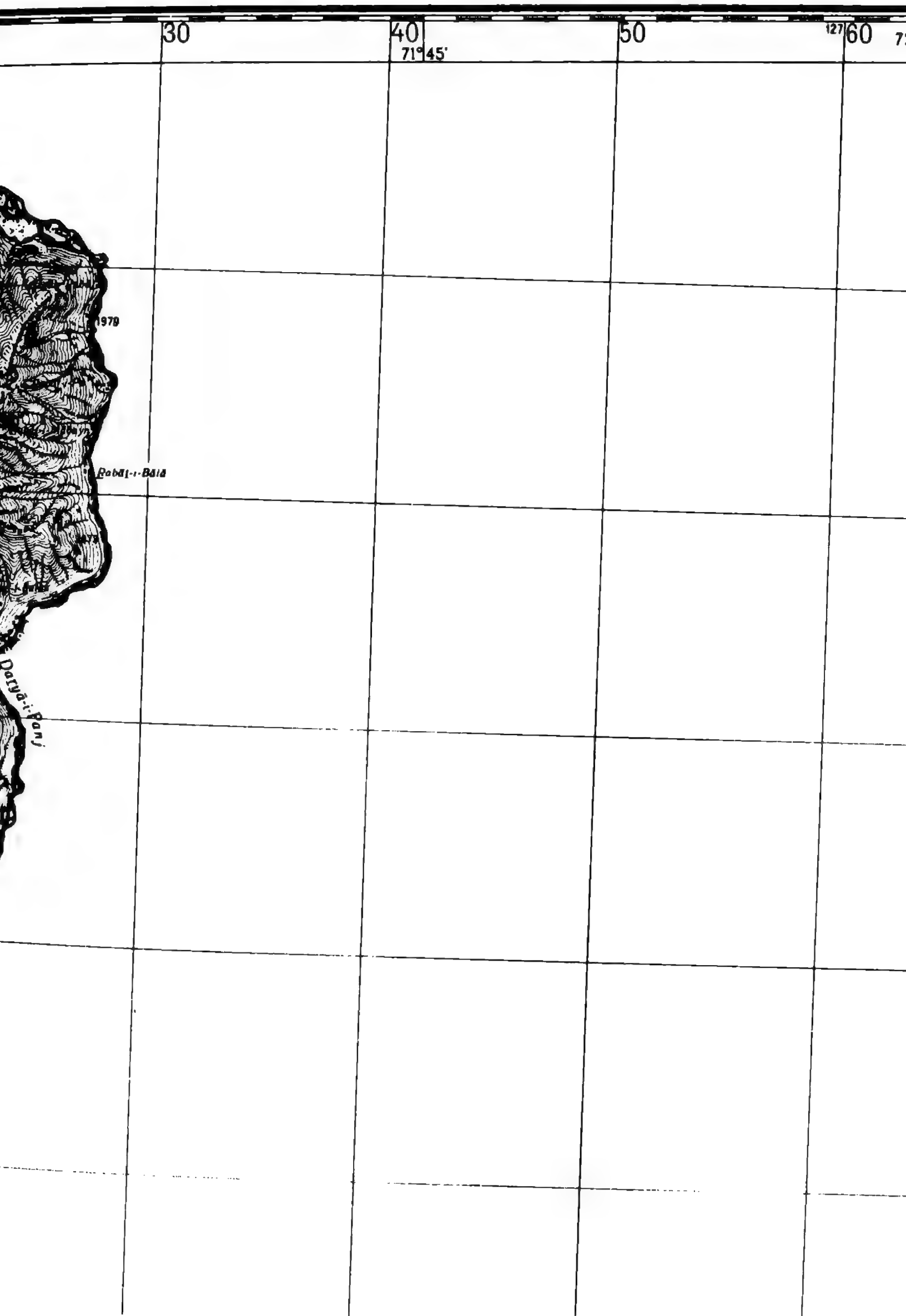
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Scale 20 km

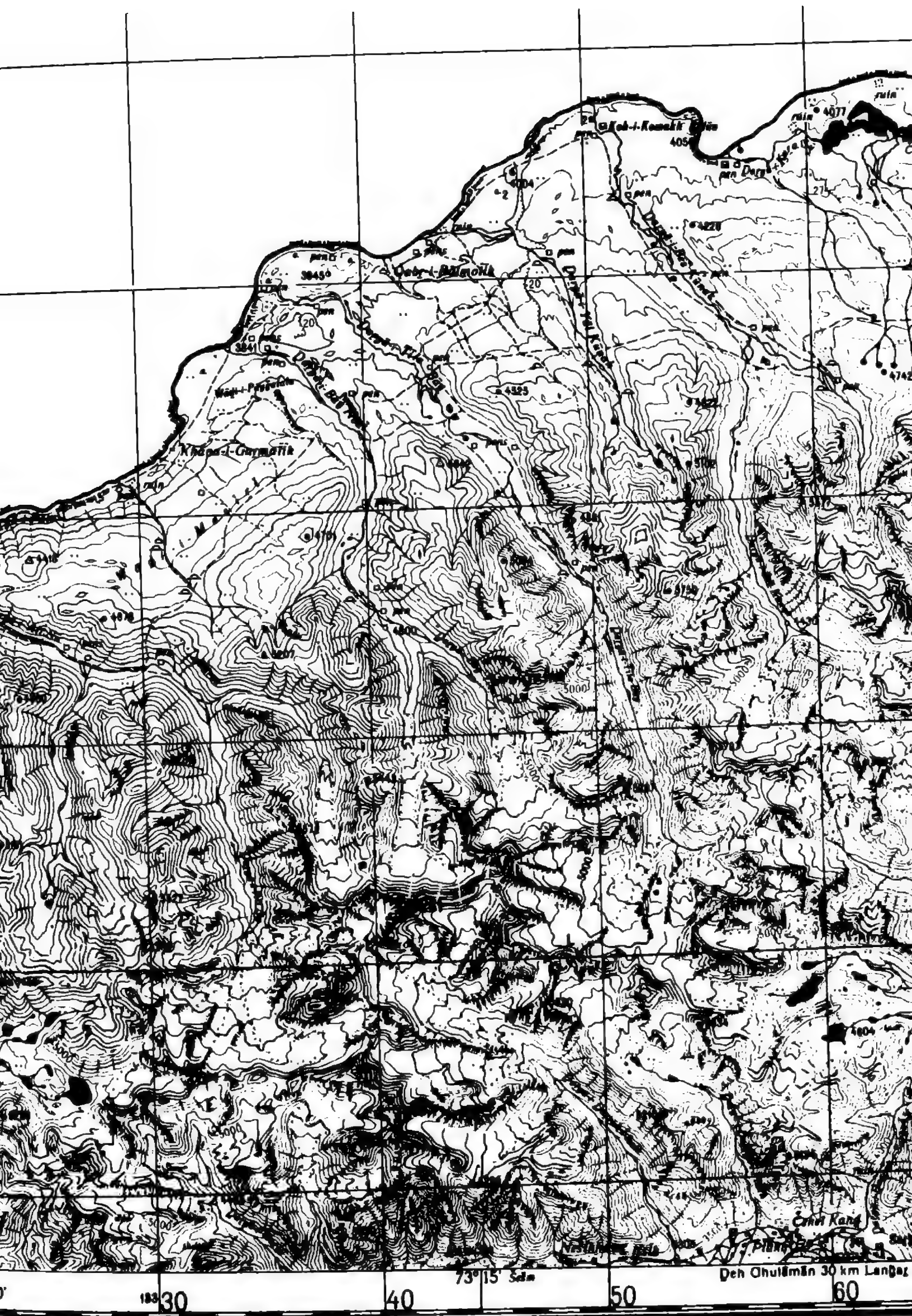
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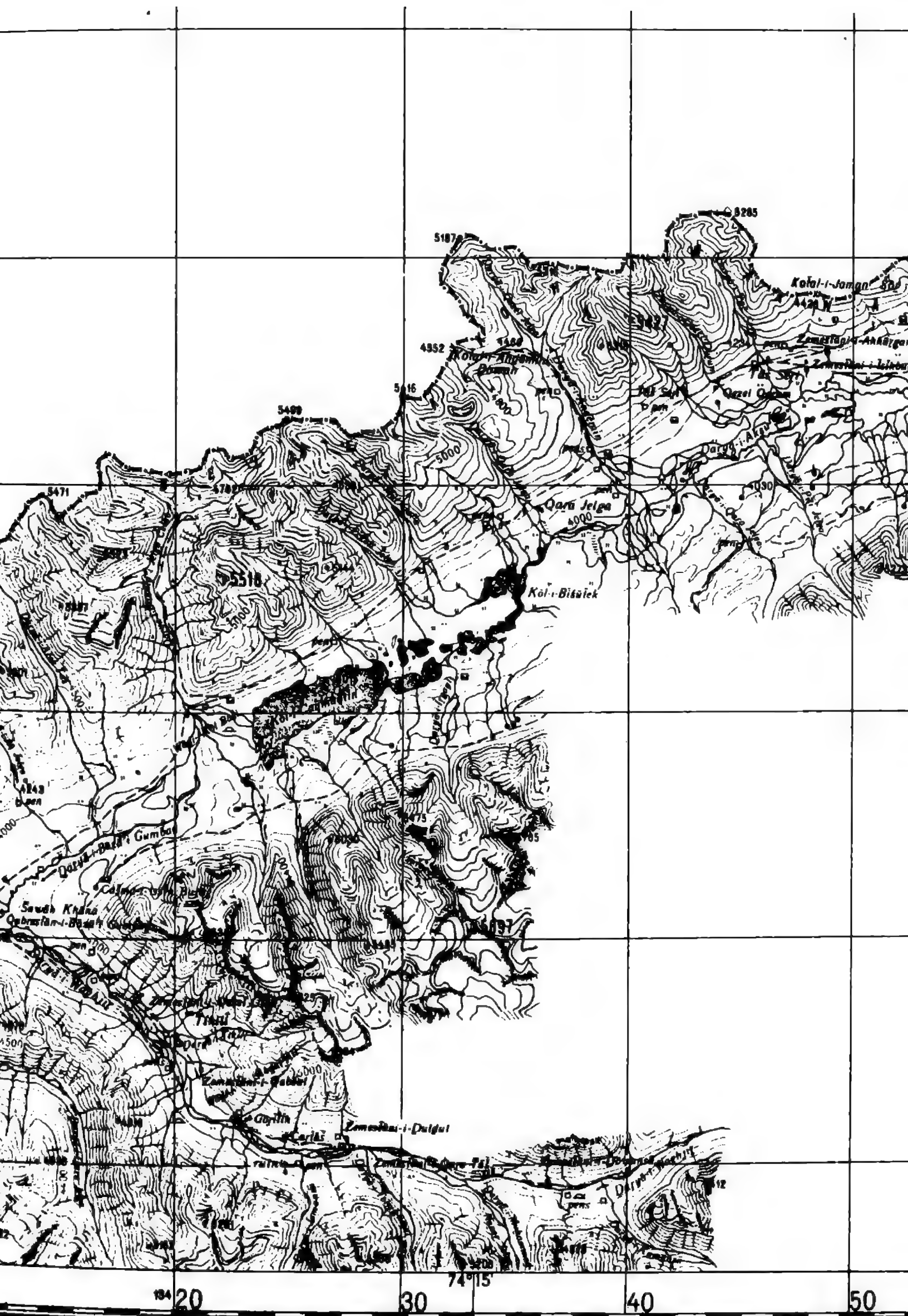
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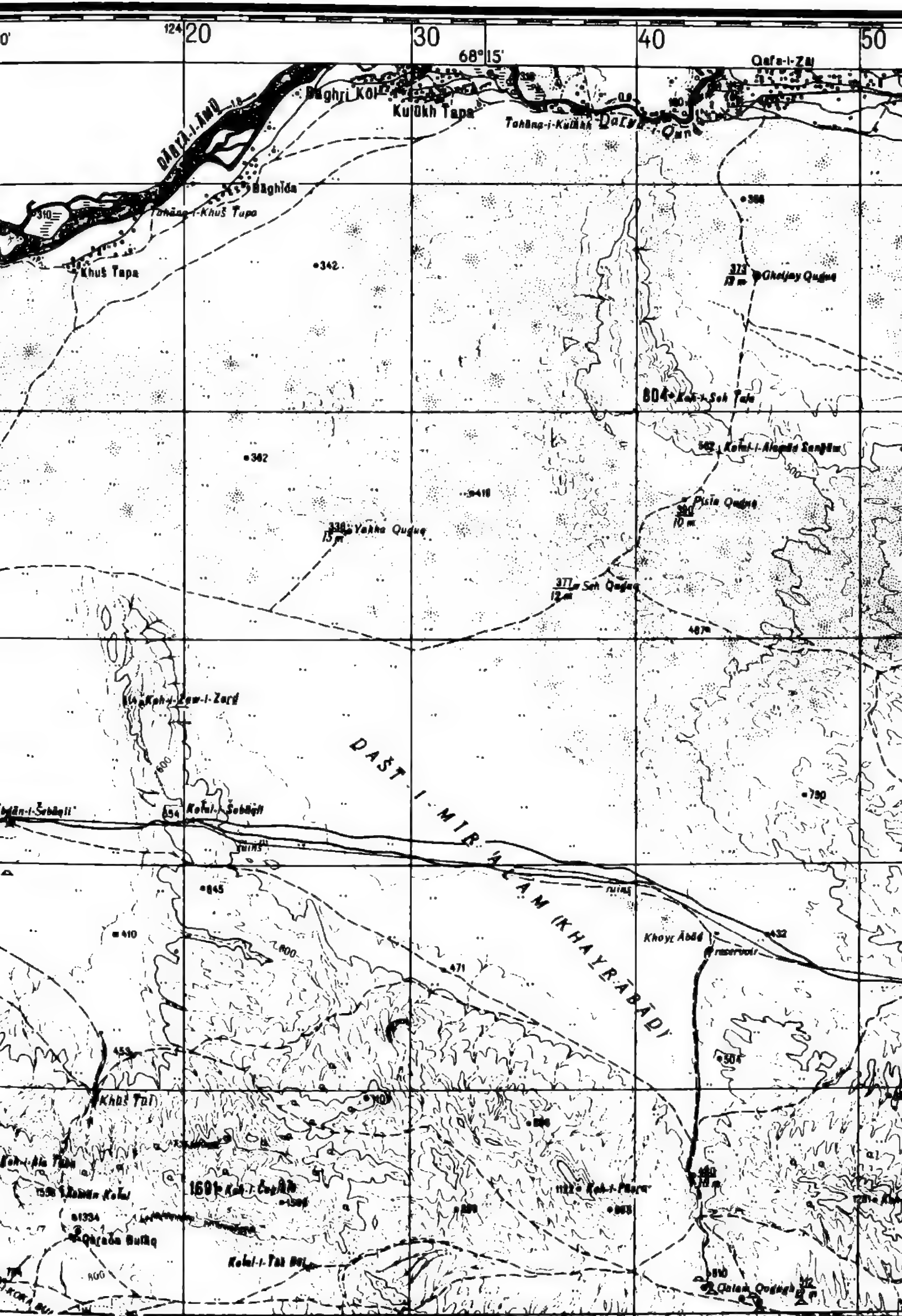


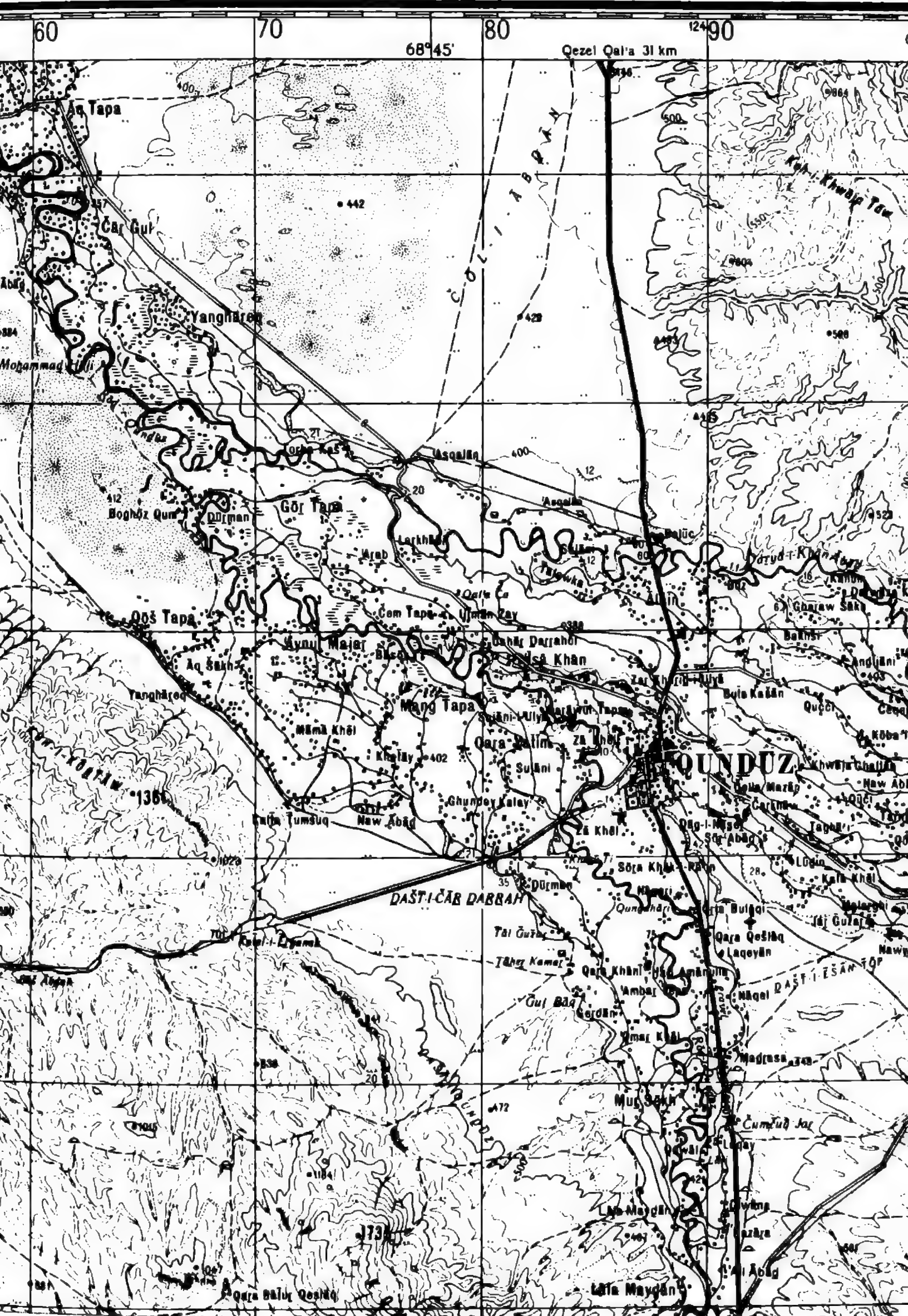
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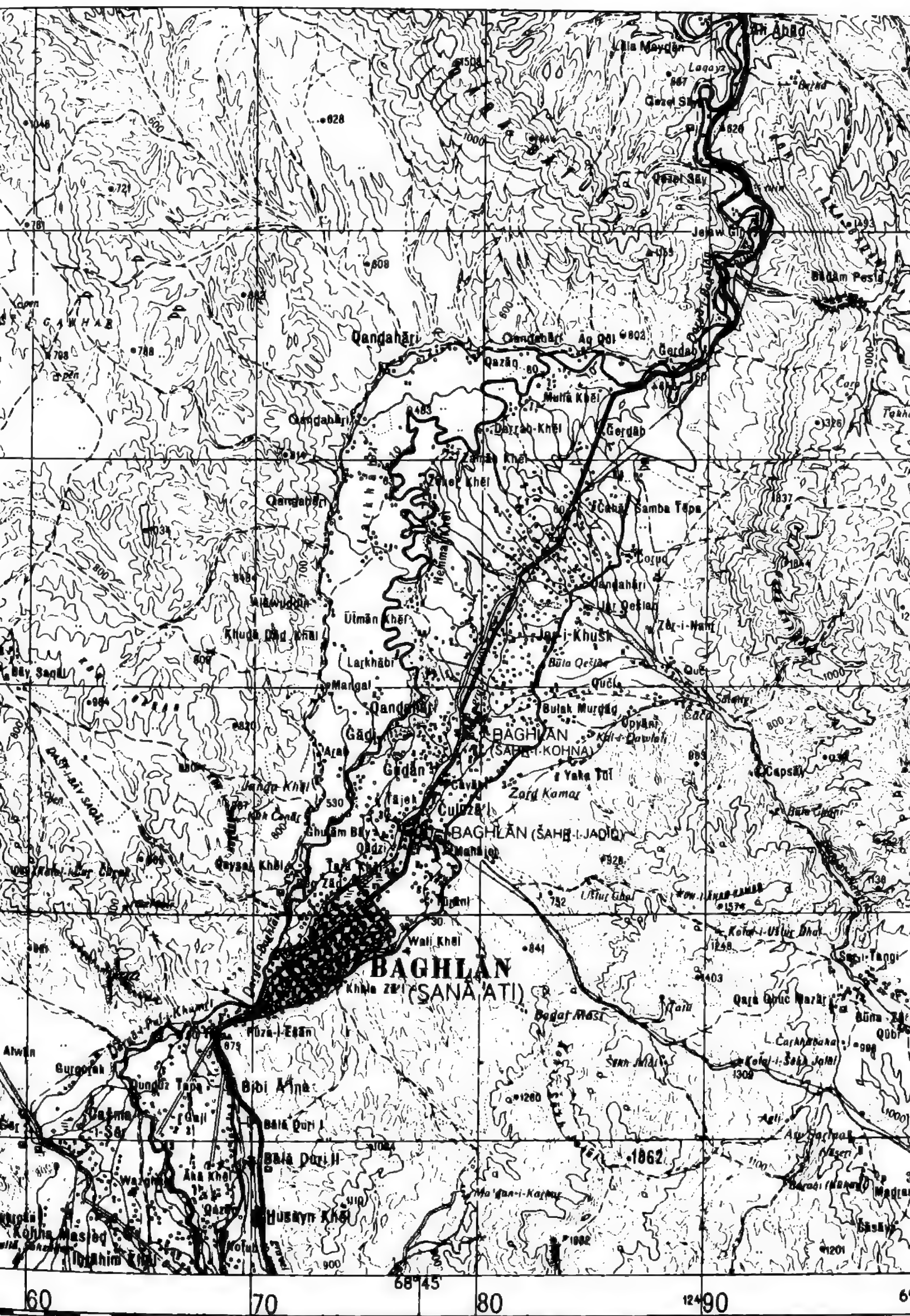


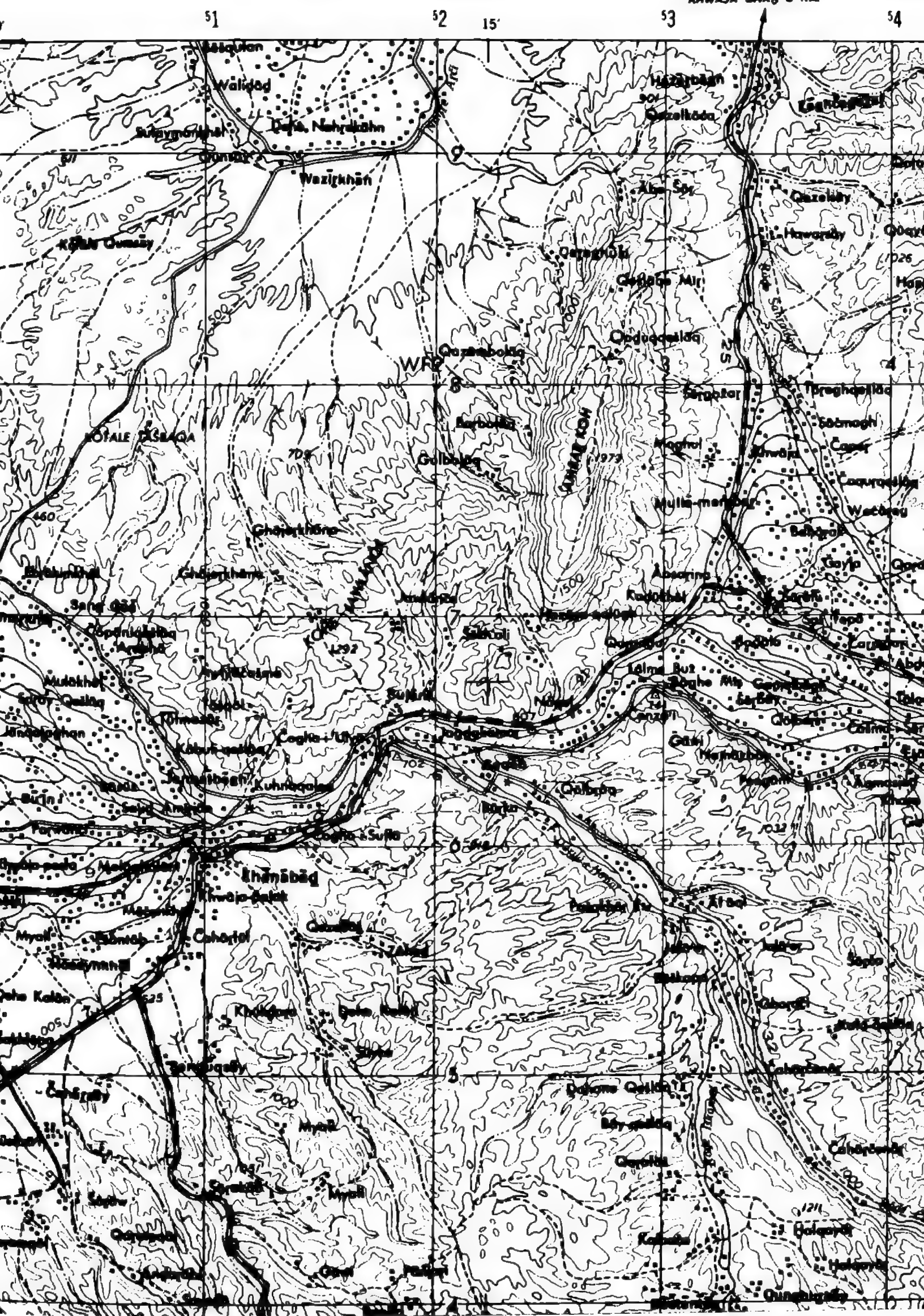
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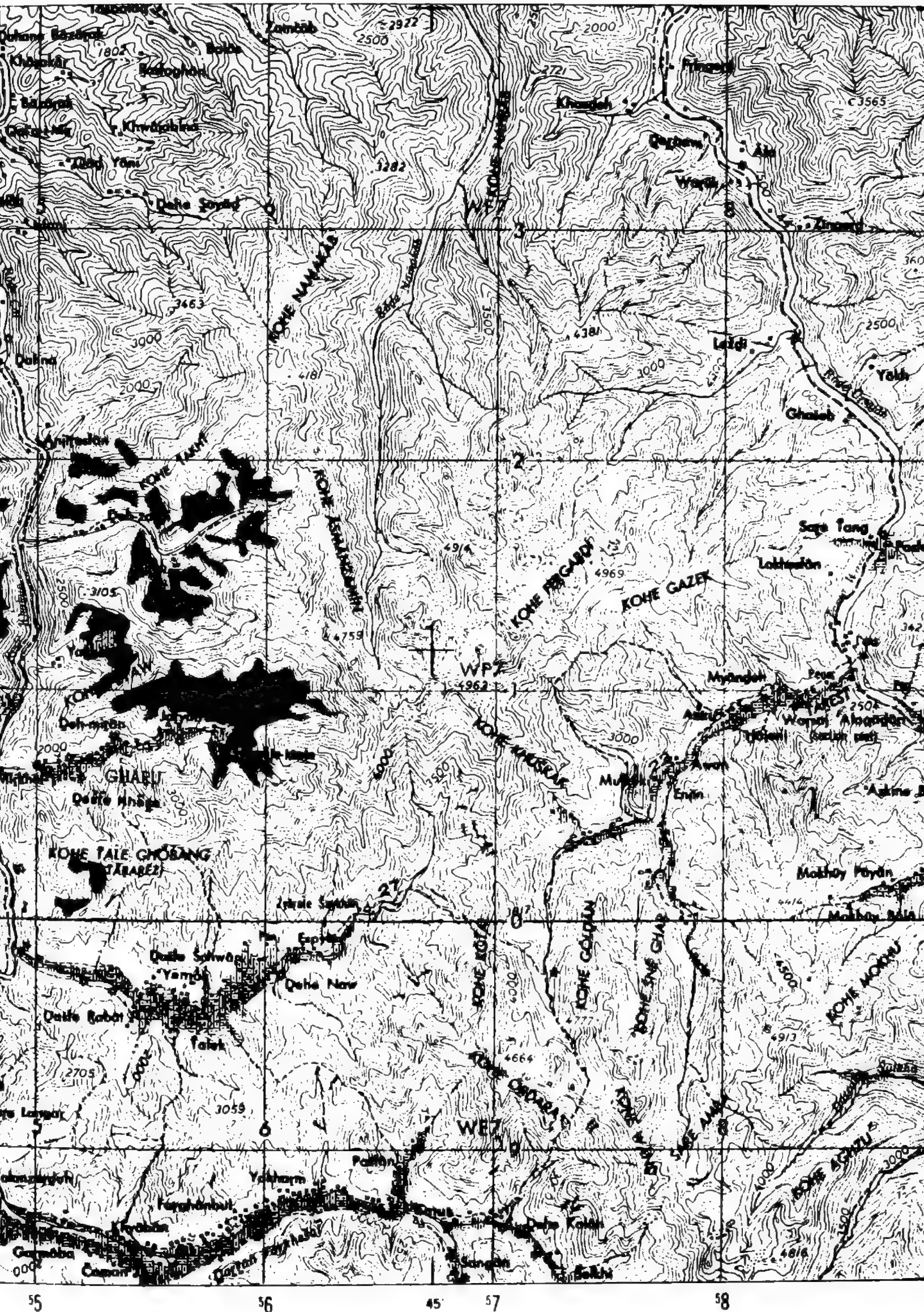


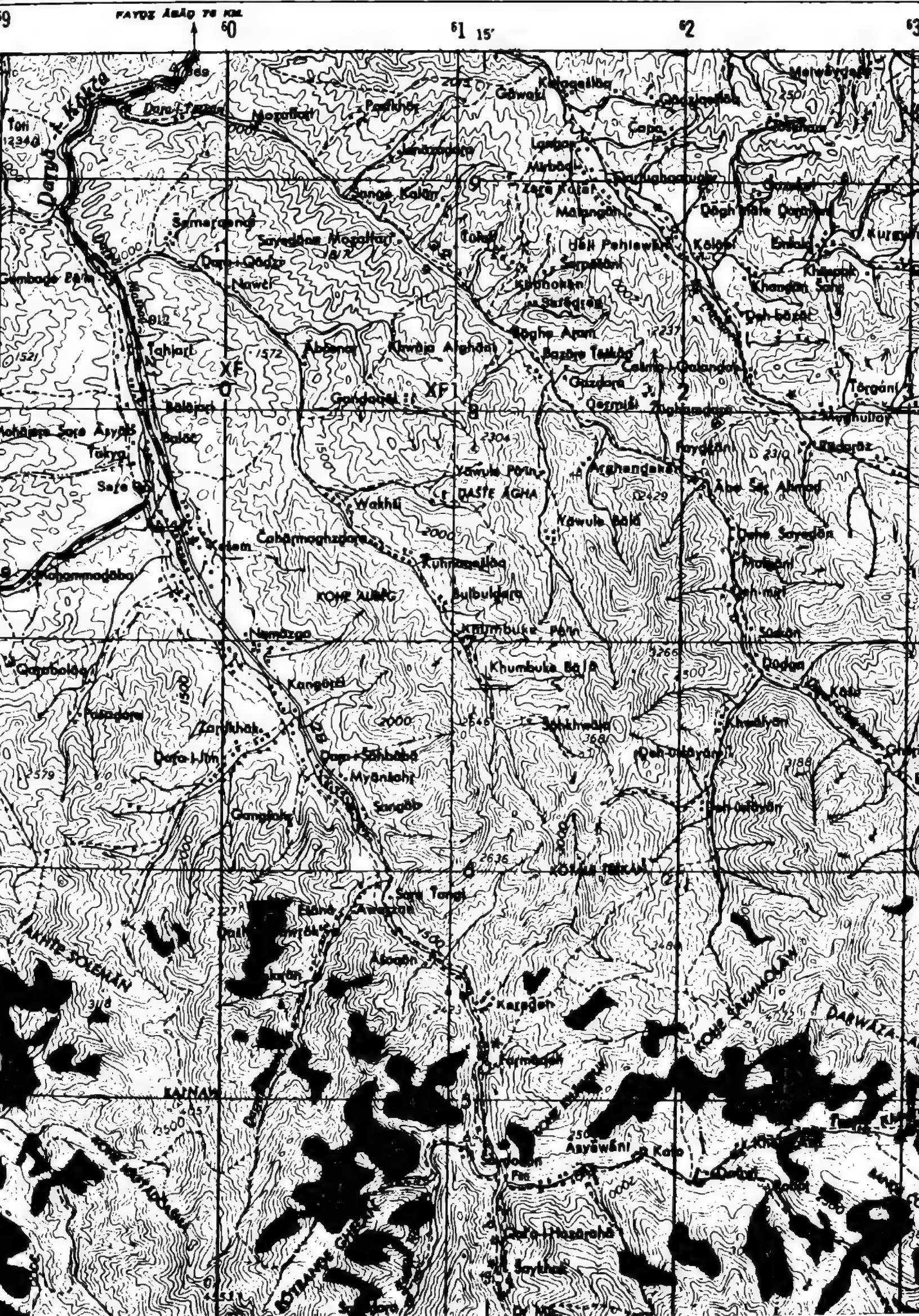








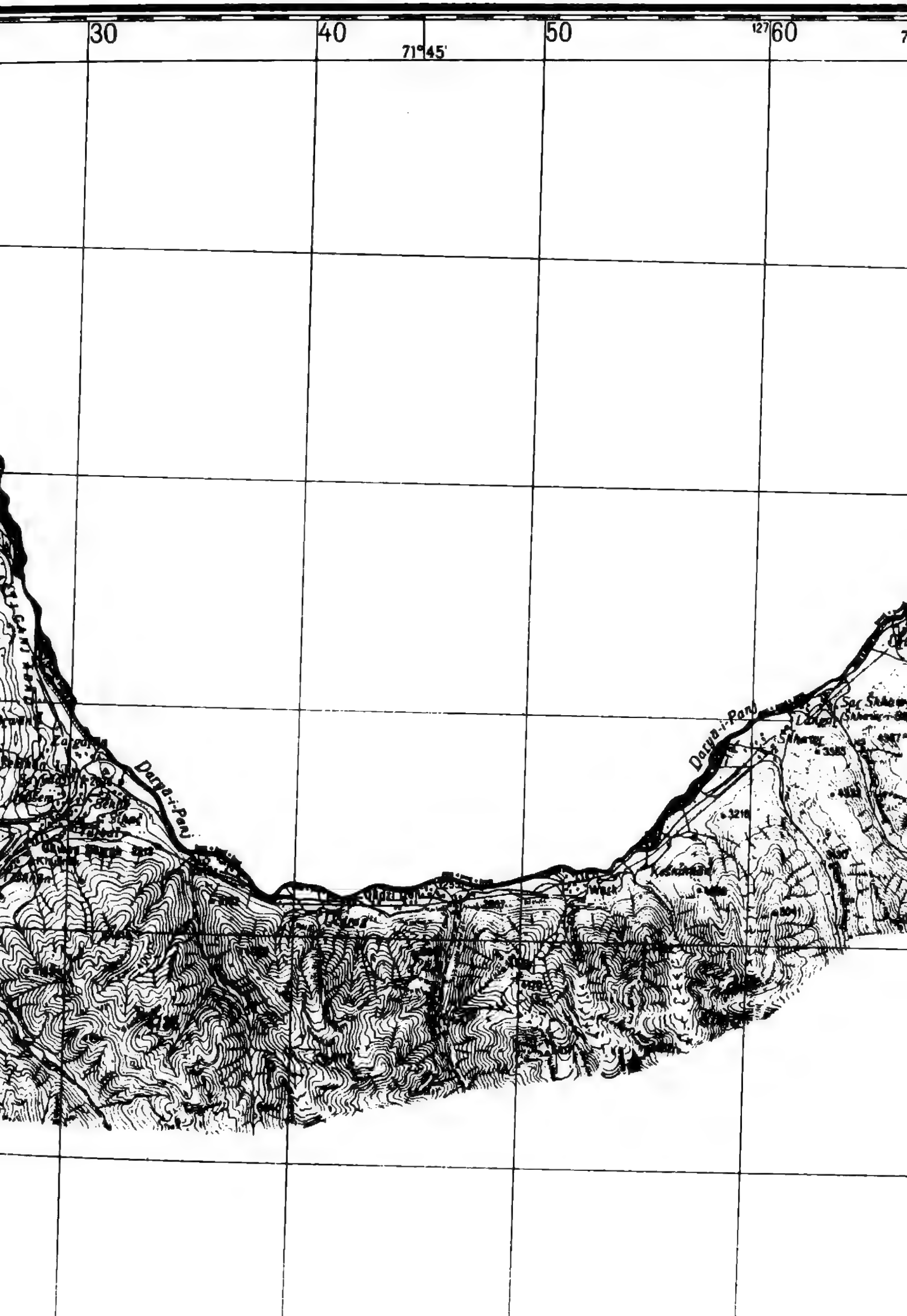


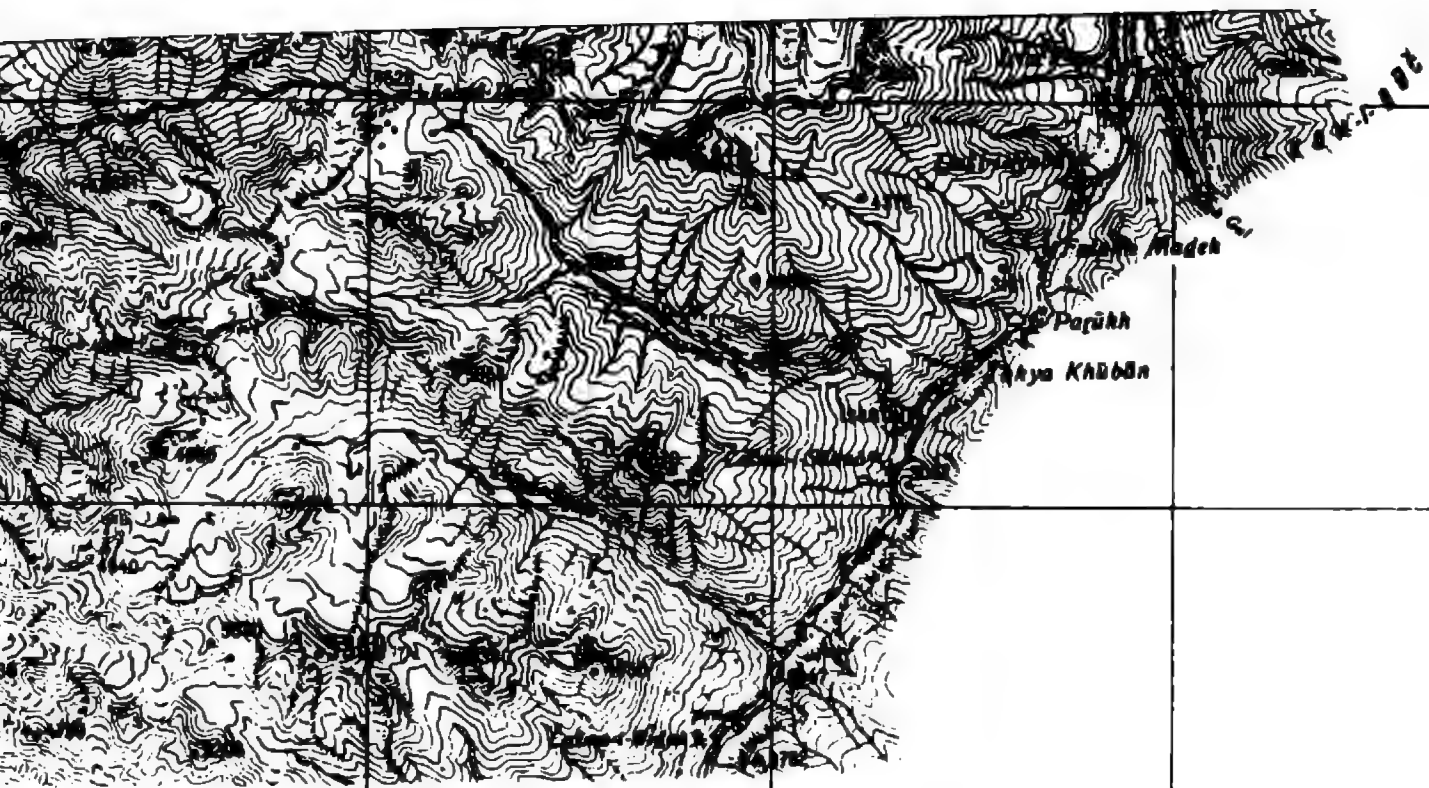




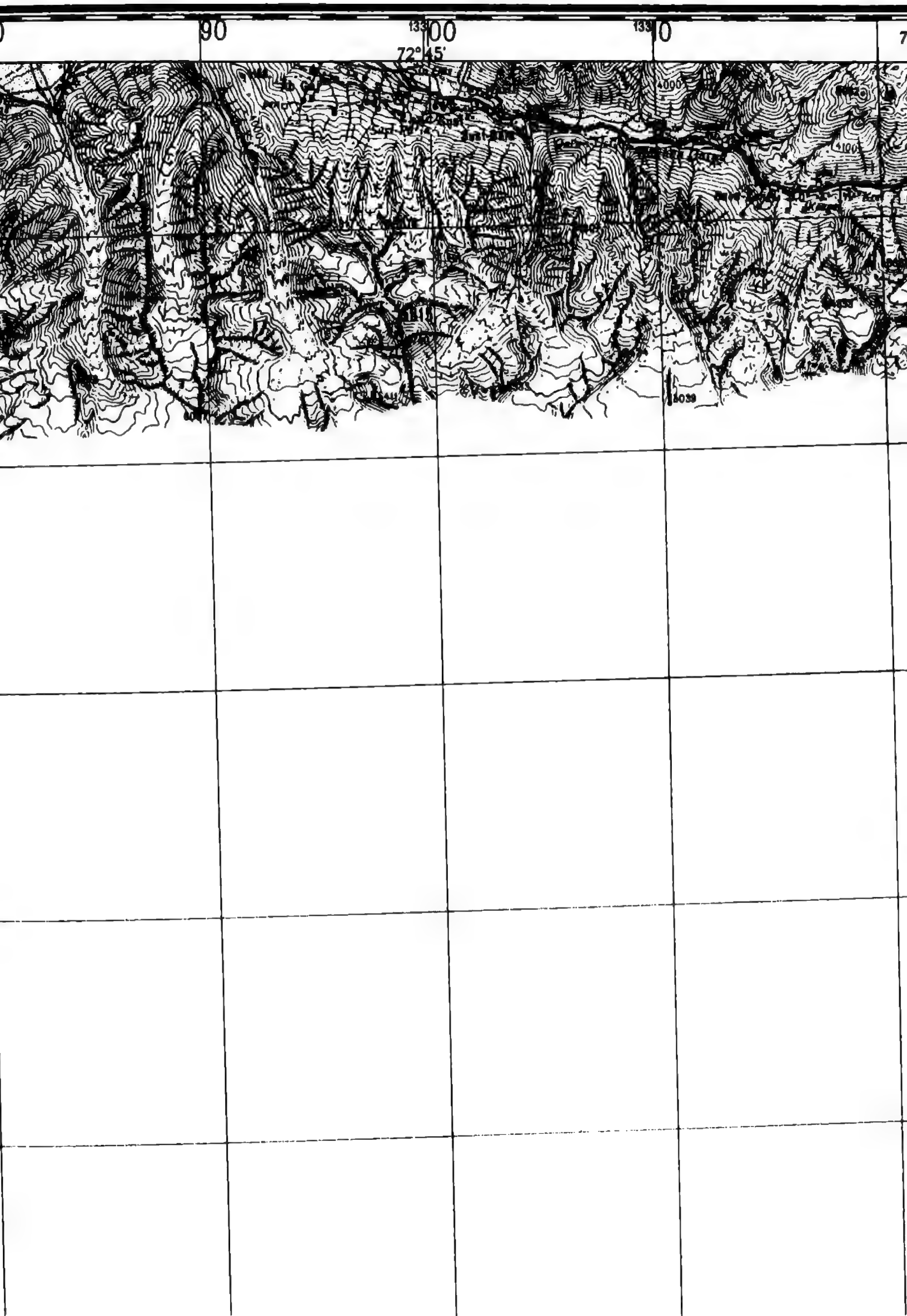


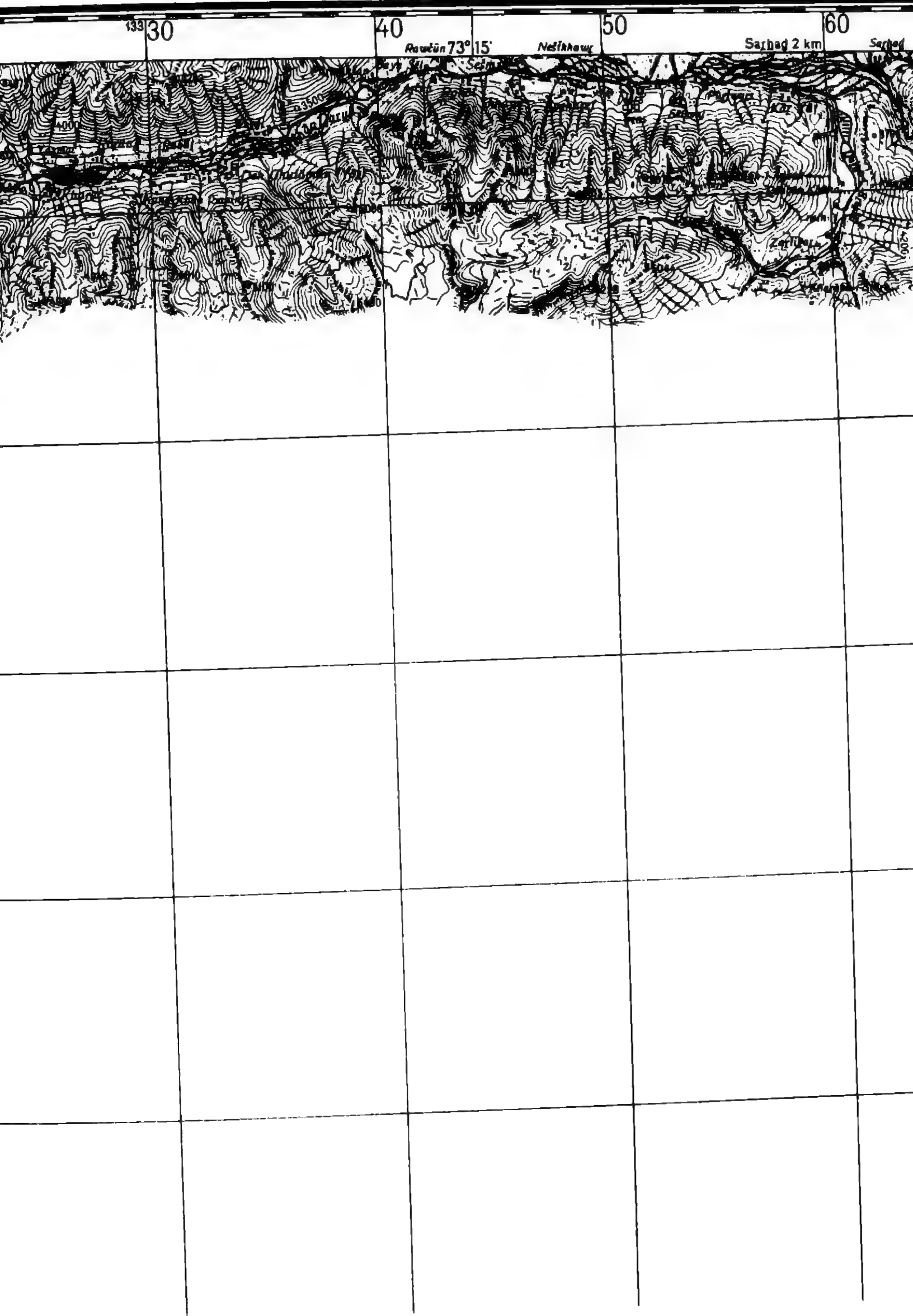


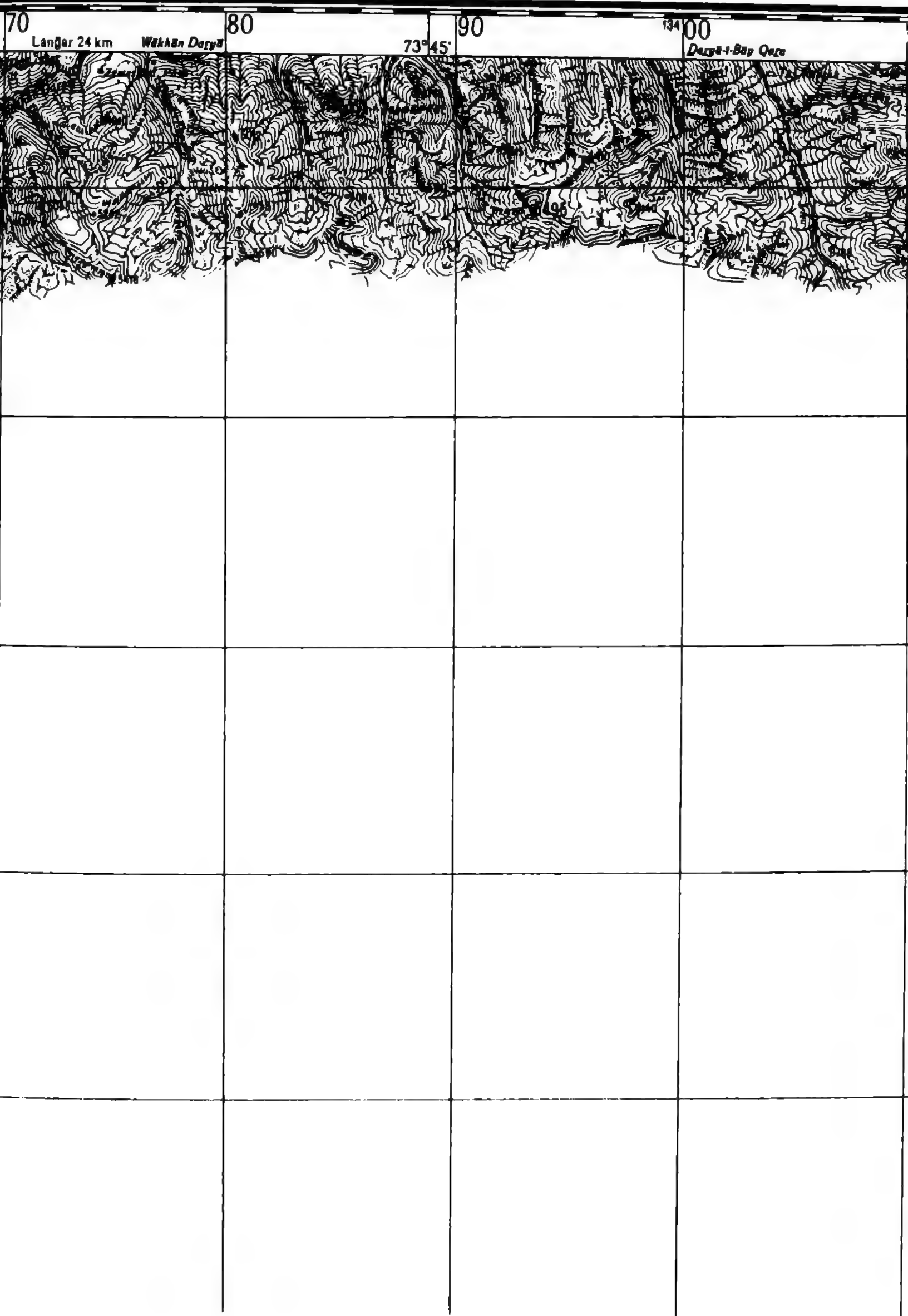


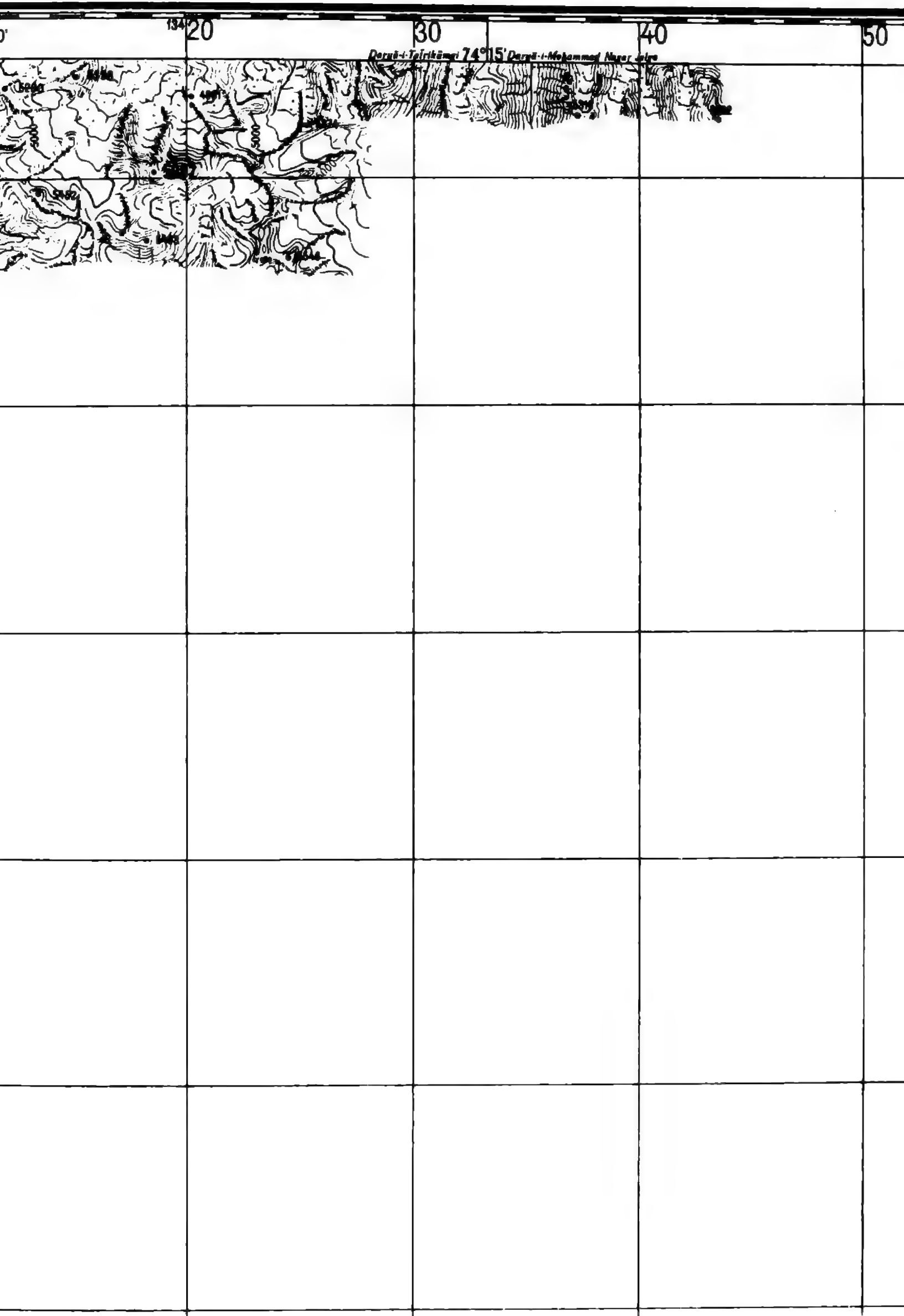


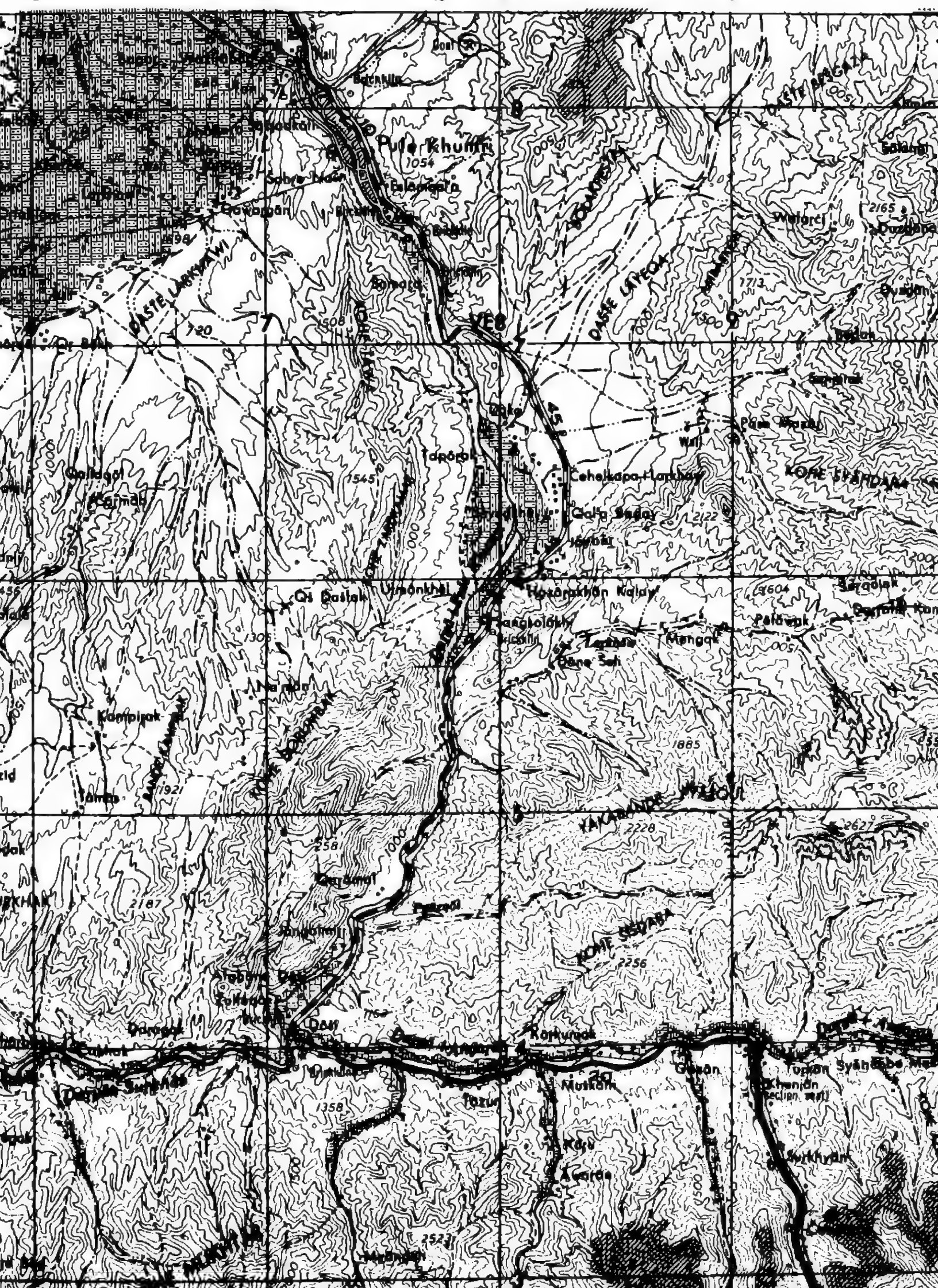


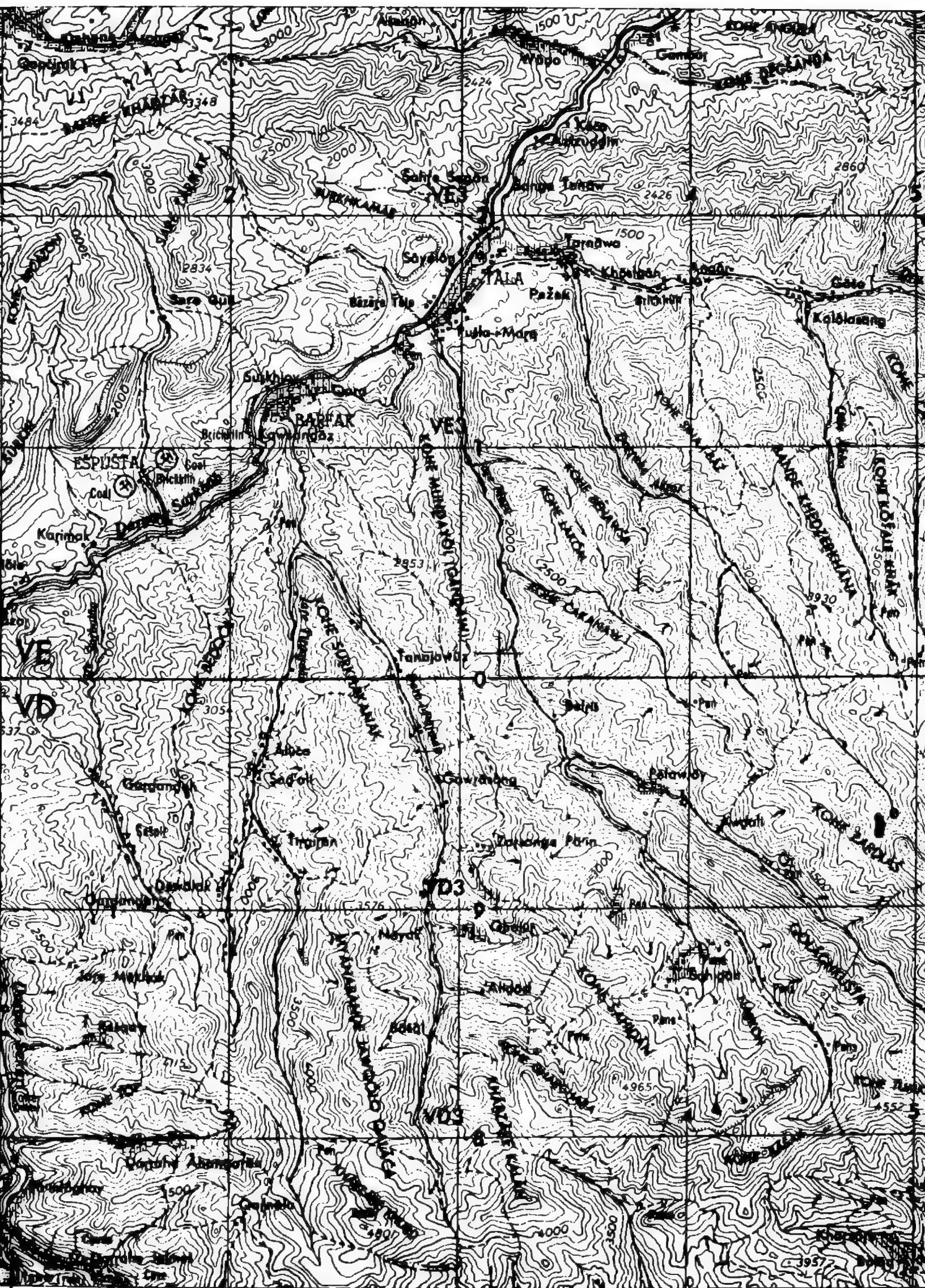


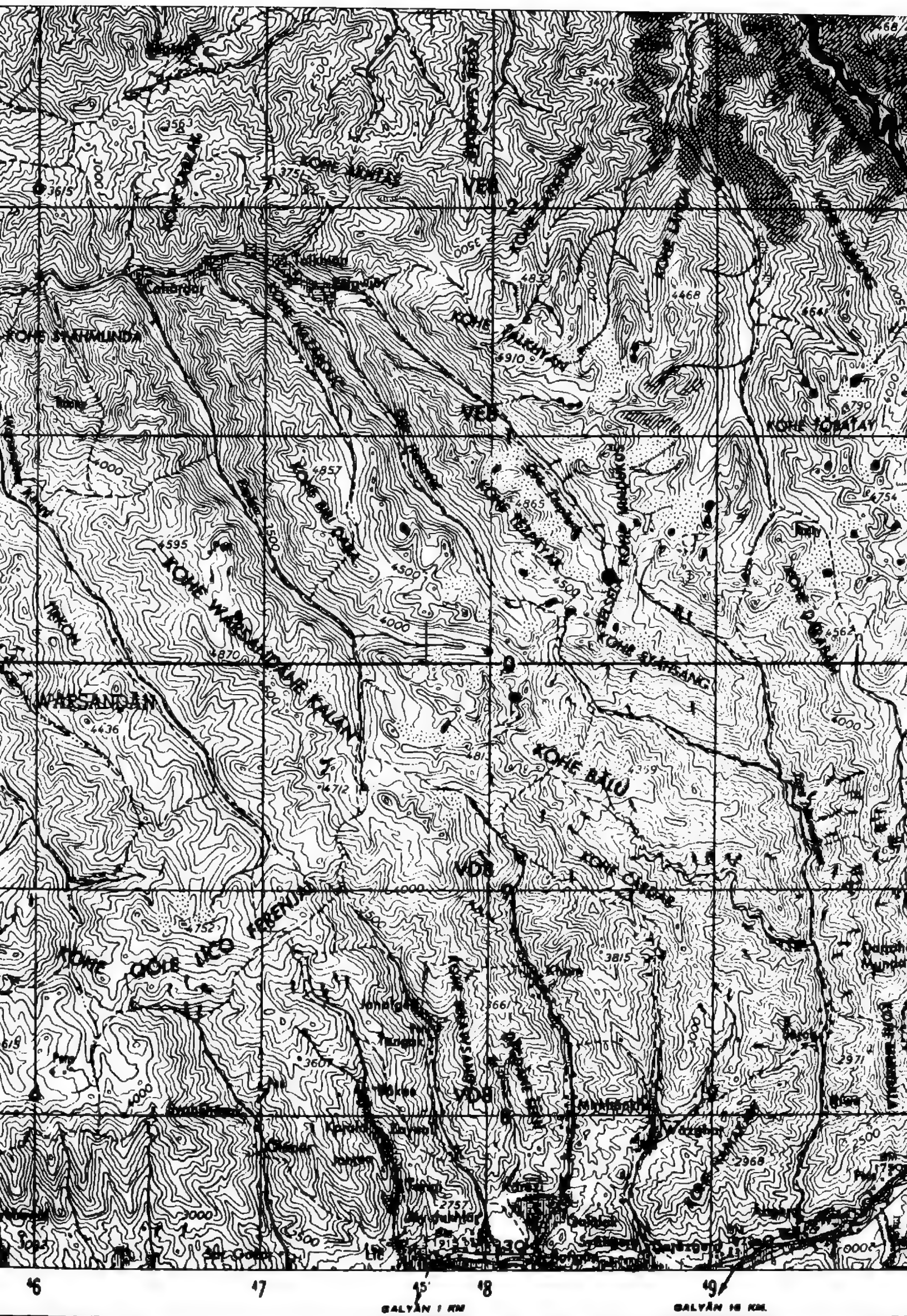




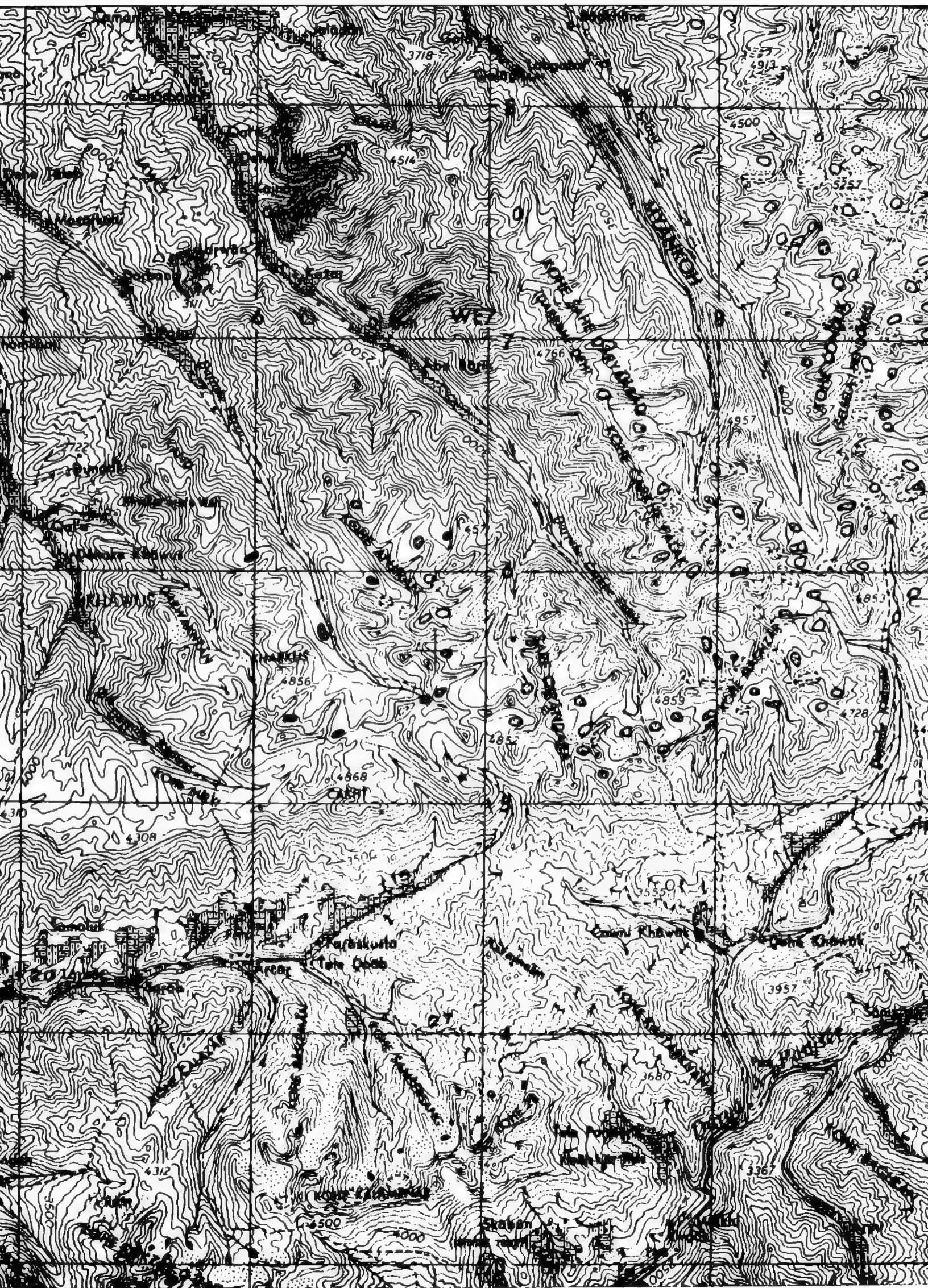














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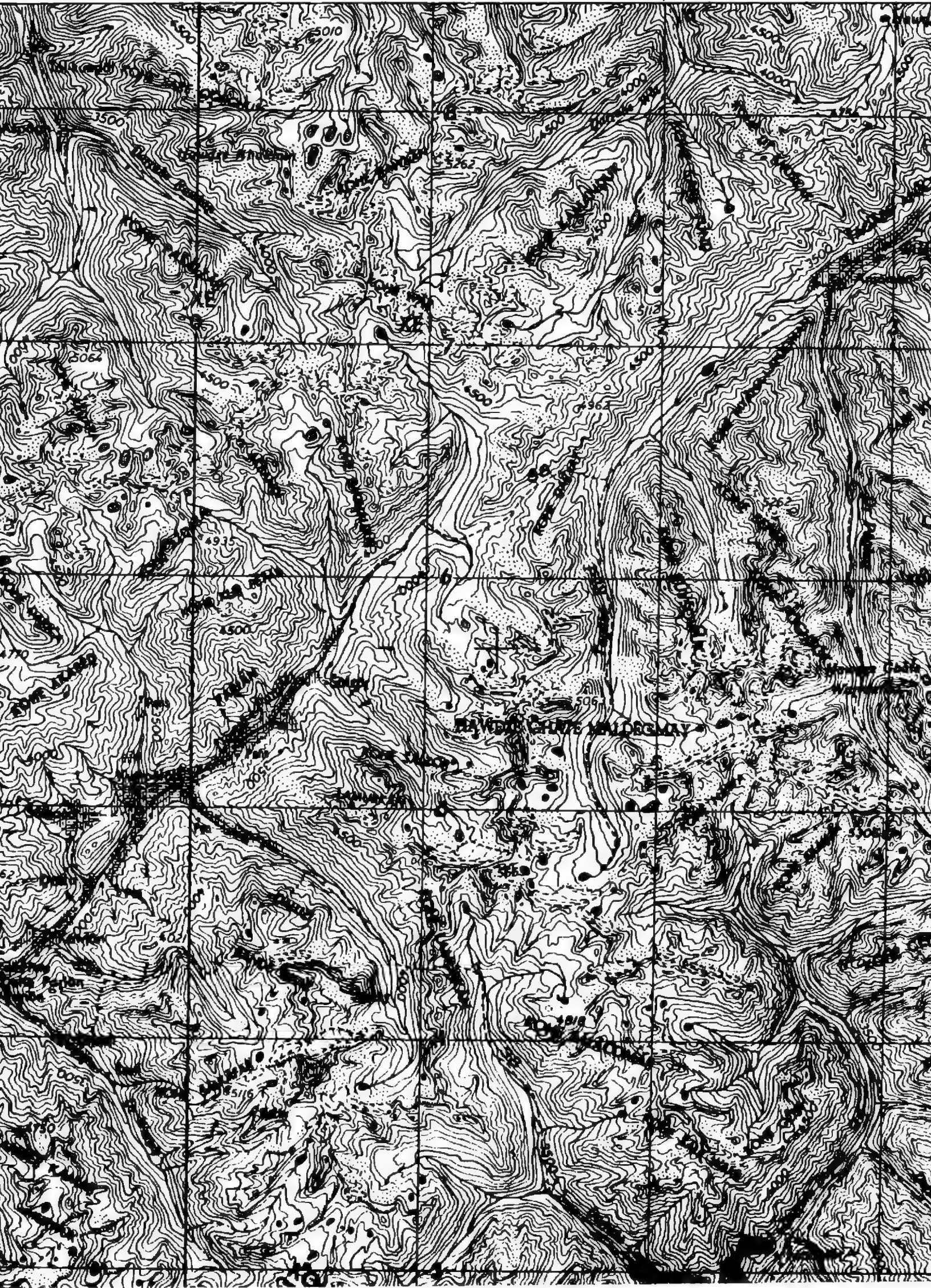
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61

15'

62

63



67





The maps which form part of this volume are the most comprehensive and technically exact cartographic sources available to date. However a great deal can and needs to be done to cover areas in even more detail, and it is hoped that both Afghan and foreign scholars will continue their efforts to add to what has been produced. An example of such research is the appended map (see back cover) which is the result of an Austrian expedition to the Wakhan in 1970. The map is at a scale of 1:25,000 and is executed in six colors. *Black*: contour lines in rock gravel and boulders, buildings, roads and footpaths. *Green*: trees and rivers and streams, irrigation canals, open crevasses and ice walls. *Light blue*: glaciers, inner parts of lakes and rivers. *Brown*: contour lines in vegetational areas.

It is hoped that this Gazetteer, and the wealth of sources it contains, will be helpful for scholars to produce a definitive description of Afghanistan.



